MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 248 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Oct. 24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	.. ..	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	.. ..	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind"	11500	.. ..	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	8000	.. ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kitin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	7th Oct	16th Oct
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru	H Nojiri	4098	10th Nov	22nd Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	2016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Java Maru	4638	T Fuchigami	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

26, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	.. ..	19th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	.. ..	24th Nov.

FARES:	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	488	793
Liverpool	936	968	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time	Route.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday	11 a.m. 19th Oct.*	
"LHASA,"	2,184	Saturday,	23rd October.	† Direct.

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	23rd Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 424

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changehun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave; in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia.	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Tuldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

SCIENTIFIC RACING—For those who are interested in astrology and racing and are desirous of going in for a really scientific system based on astronomical laws and guaranteed to yield 55 per cent. of results are requested to communicate for particulars and price to Box No. 578 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2074

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

HEALTH is the greatest pleasure in life, which mostly depends on your having wholesome and nourishing food. If you require, good, wholesome meals and dishes—vegetarian or non-vegetarian, cooked on the principles of ancient Mughal Kings of Delhi, on moderate terms, please try once at
SHRI BHARAT HINDU HOTEL,
CLOSE TO BALIWALA THEATRE,
Bombay.
WANTED—An Assistant for the above hotel only those experienced in this line need apply personally.
2082

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

A YOUNG ENERGETIC PARSEE wishes to join an export or import firm as a working partner. Apply to Box No. 574 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2059

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.
P. V. JOGDAND,
905 Secretary, P. N. I.

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
600 Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

AN English lady desires post immediately, is well educated, refined, and fond of children. Willing to go as nursery governess to small children, housekeeper or any position of trust, Highest references. Apply to "A. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

A NURSE is required to reside at and take charge of the European Cottage Hospital at Dalhousie, from 1st April to 31st October 1916, inclusive.
Apply stating salary required and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dalhousie, Punjab. 906.

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.
Law students need not apply.
Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 807

WANTED an EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a 1st Class Certificate, for service upcountry, preferably one with experience of gin and press machinery. Age not to exceed 30 years. Application must be accompanied with copies of testimonials and certificates of competency stating salary expected. Apply to Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2065

WANTED a fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATE to fill the post of OVERSEER of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay Rs 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply.
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
803 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED a GRADUATE or an UNDER GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER of Anjuman-i-Islam English School, Ahmedabad. Salary according o qualifications.
Apply with testimonials and starting salary expected to
S. M. KADRI,
Joint Secretary,
Anjuman-i-Islam.
Diwan's Bunglow,
Ahmedabad, 4th October, 1915 804

WANTED.—A comptent and experienced GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of Kanarese and Marathi, for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.
Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November 1915.
J. F. D. MELLO.
Ag. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
S.R.D.
Belgaum.
2087

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,—Bhowali to Qualified Medical men, the Trust Committee have under considerations a proposal to appoint an Assistant Medical Superintendent. The appointment will only be made to a gentleman whose educational and other qualifications render him fit for a responsible position. A selected candidate will be afforded special facilities to study the disease treated at the Institute. The Committee invite applications from duly qualified gentlemen—For further information apply to Mr. A SINCLAIR DAY, Secretary to the Hon. Sir Henry Richards, President of the Trust Committee, Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal. 903

WANTED a properly qualified man to take charge of the Test Room at Khargpur Workshops. He will be required to be capable of making tensile and other tests of metals, testing oils for flash point, viscosity and friction and the work of a Test Room generally. Preference will be given to those who have a working knowledge of Chemistry and who can make Laboratory tests of coal. Good prospects to a suitable man.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience to—
THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
B.-N. Railway.
Khargpur.
Khargpur, 1st Oct. 1915. 904

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.
Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.
Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.
The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.
Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31s, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering,
906 Madras.

WANTED.—A CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN for the Carriage and Wagon Deptt., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Candidates must have had Home training and experience in Railway Carriage and Wagon Works and Drawing Office and must be capable of designing, estimating and indenting for material in connection with Carriage and Wagon Building.
Salary Rs. 350 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 25.
The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.
Applications, with copies of Testimonials which will not be returned, should be addressed to the Loco, and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. 2072

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase good FURNITURE. Fine opportunity for those disposing of Household Furniture. Single or in lots. Apply to Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2080

WANTED—Rs. 80,000 as loan on mortgage of substantial building property. No brokers. Principals only, please apply to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2083

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE energetic youth of respectability efficient in English, Gujarati, Hindi Correspondence and Accounts, and Cloth and Yarn sales of a Mill concern. Able to control a Local or Mofussil Mill or business office. Best references. Efficiency guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2086

WANTED—One MASTER on Rs. 150—10—200 and two LIGHT-KEEPERS on Rs. 100—10—150 each, for the Light-Vessel "Sindhi" in January, 1916. The former should hold Certificate of Competency as Master and the latter that of not lower than 2nd Class Engineer of Sea-going Vessels. Appointments permanent. Free rations allowed. Pension and leave allowances according to Civil Service Regulations.
M. W. FAREWELL,
Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer's Office,
Port Officer, Karachi.
Keamari, 12th October, 1915. 2079

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—A young beautiful LEOPARD CUB about 20 days' old, tame and trainable. Apply to:—
Messrs. K G. FAITH & Co.,
38, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 2081

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET—Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. by 24ft. and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. situated in one compound on Delisle Road, near late Hope Mills. Apply A F. MOGRAILIA, 14, Khetwady Lane, behind Cama Bag. 2060

TO BE LET.—One of the best houses in Matheran. Excellently situated near both European and Parsi Gymkhanas. Available from now till November 20th. Very completely furnished. Apply Box No. 579 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2075

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe,
1916.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECKJI JAMSETJI MISTRY has contracted to sell to our client Bai DINBAI, widow of HIRJIBHAI EDULJI MORIS, the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived
SCHEDULE.
All that piece of land admeasuring one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 9363 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 1384 and Street No. 13 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Cama Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Hormasji C. Dady on or towards the West by the said Cama Street on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and the property of Nanabhai Dhanjibhai Banaji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Dadyseth family and which promises are now in the occupation of the said Maneckji Jamsetji Mistry.
Dated this 16th day of October, 1915.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
2078 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.
IS hereby given that an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1915 is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after Monday, the 18th October 1915, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th October 1915, on production of their share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th October to 16th October 1915 (both days inclusive.).
By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
1922 Secretary.
Bombay, Sept. 30, 1915.

RE: HAJI ISMAIL HAJI YUSUF AHMEDABADI SCHOLARSHIPS.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Trustees of the estate of the above-named deceased at the undermentioned address for SCHOLARSHIPS which are available for being awarded to the poor boys of the Cutchi Memon Community who may be prosecuting their study from the Second English Standard to the School Final or Matriculation or any other examination of equal importance or who may be receiving Commercial Industrial or Technical Education. The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.
Dated this 11th day of October, 1915.
(Sd.) HAROON ADAM
for self and Co-trustees,
c/o Haji Esmail Haji Yusuf Bhuj Mohia
2025 Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE: CARGOES OF HOSTILE FIRMS IN LIQUIDATION PER S. S. LICHTENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "LICHTENFELS" indented through hostile firms, which were, or have been, granted licenses to liquidate their business are requested to communicate with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, in respect of delivery of the cargo.
F. S. MELLOR,
2028 Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Bibiana Silva Martins having left my protection, I shall not hold myself liable for her debts.
A. F. MARTINS.
Bombay, 18th October, 1915.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. 2098

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referees sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refrfesh the mouth. B 5

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST CAWNPORE TANNED COW HIDES.
Messrs. BENETT & Co. will THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the concerned the following:—
One lot of about 140 best Cawnpore tanned cow hides, slightly damaged by salt water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
Under instructions from Mr. H. M. Mehta, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 923 of 1915 (B. R. Parelwala Esq., P. D. Acharia & ors.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Oak Lane, opposite Rajabai Tower, Fort, the office furniture, etc. belonging to Messrs. B. Rustomji & Co., consisting of large and small writing tables, arm chairs, glass door cupboards, book stands, paper racks, glass screen, copying press, wall clock, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
Under instruction from the Executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Dalal Street, Fort, next to the "Brokers' Hall," on the ground floor of the building known as Imperial Hotel (where the furniture is removed for the purposes of sale), the surplus office furniture of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, consisting of large cupboards and almyrahs, small and large office tables and chairs, sample cupboards, pigeon-holes, dumb-waiter, side tables, teapoys, tools, glass door cup-boards, copying press on stand, large counter, half doors oil carpets, coir rugs, chicks, electric hanging punkhas, China matting, zinc buckets and tubs, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vithaldas Gopaldas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Saturday, the 30thinstant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, cabinets, sofas and easy chairs, rich teapestry lined drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, blackwood carved pier tables, small and large rich carpets, hanging 8 and 24 lights glass chandeliers, hanging grand lamps, hanging kerosene oil lamps, glass show cases, corners, rich oil paintings and pictures, English sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, cheval glasses, large and small writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, almyrahs cloth and gown presses, wooden planks, iron tank, table with vice, garden pots, etc. rubber-tyred English square brougham one rubber-tyred English boat phaeton and one rubber-tyred dog-cart, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co.,, are instructed to sell by public auction at "Star Mansion" ground floor and top floor, Colaba near the station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved mahoganised French polished household furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as dining table, set of 6 arm and 6 without arm leather lined chairs, large mirror side boards and dumb-waiters glassware, crockery and plated ware, ice box, rich tapestry and plush lined drawing room suites, silk lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, corner and side Taj' and Chipendale cabinets, marble top tepoys and centre tables revolving top writing table, lady's writing table tiled and glass screens, vases olegraphs, pictures, one gramophone with 70 records, musical box, carpets, flower vases, cane-chairs, easy chairs, new designed wooden and iron bedsteads single and double door "star fashioned almyrahs dressing and wash hand table, chest of drawers, glass and revolving book-case, electric fans, verandah benches, office chairs, plain almyrahs, gold gent's and lady's watches, bedroom sofas, mirror hat stands cooking utensils, one perambulator etc., etc.
The property of Mr. E. C. Rosis and others.
Catalogues will be published and the furniture on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TEMBEKER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will by order of Mr. Hiralal Manecklal the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbai, widow of Shaik Ebrahim Sharatulla and others the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of November, 1915, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 5th day of November, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 70 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1178 new No. 8340. Old survey No. 2336 and new survey No. 3789 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 126 and street Nos. 133-135 and which all premises are situate at Tembeker Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the north by the house of Nurbibi, widow of Shaik Amirudin on or towards the west by Tembeker Street and on or towards the south also by the house of Nurbibi, widow of Shaik Amirudin.
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CUMBALLA HILL.
Under instructions from the vendors Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 7th November next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, on the premises the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the palm and mangoe and other trees bunglow messuage tenement dwelling house and out houses standing thereon including the trees on the portion of the road admeasuring 299 square yards coloured brown on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Settlement herein after mentioned situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1015 square yards or thereabouts made up of 299 square yards of road and 716 square yards of building and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 4/7148 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2938 (2) Street No. 1A and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jamshedji Dhanidadoona on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Maneckji Tadiwalla on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudumjee and on or towards the North by the property of Maneckji Jiwanji Bhatewalla which said premises are shewn on the said plan in red colour boundaries and thereon marked B.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 18, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
An opportunity to capitalists. Auction sale of a valuable landed property at Chinchpokli, Kala Chowky Road, next to the Western India Mills and a valuable landed property, at Kamatipura 13th Street.
Under instructions from Mr. Chandoolal Vajubhai Divan and Mr. Gajanand Bhimrao, the Mortgagees, under Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of July, 1914, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lakhmidas Pragji, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed properties on the respective premises on the days and times mentioned below.
LOT NO. 1.
Property at Chinchpokli sale on MONDAY, the 18th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises particulars.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chinchpokli without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 1071 (13) 1071 (14) Street Nos. 31L, 31M and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2 New No. 14467 and New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Ishriprasad Mathuraprasad but now to Bhavoo Damji, on or towards the West and North by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowky Road.
LOT NO. 2.
Property at Kamatipura 13th Street, sale on TUESDAY the 19th October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises particulars.
All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2926, New No. 9896, Old Survey No. 2/2835-4411 and New Survey No. 2/8415 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 2021, 2032 and 2023 and Street Nos. 15, 17 (1) 19 and 21 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the property of Bora Mahomedaly Bhaijibhai partly by the property of Pinto John Sebastian, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Mochi Laxman Pomeji, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said 13th Kamatipura Street together with their rights, easements and appurtenances.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Dadabhoy, Ferreria and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their offices at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1915.

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The Perils of Pauline

INTENSELY SENSATIONAL AND CONTAINING SOME MOST VIVID SCENES OF HORSE RACING accompanied with Thrilling Accidents. A HIGH DIVE FROM A HUGE CLIFF AND A POWERFUL PLOT THROUGHOUT.

ALSO ANOTHER TWO-REEL WAR DRAMA ENTITLED "THE SPY" FEATURING M. JOUMARD OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE—PARIS, AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE CONTAINING REAL BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS AND SINKING OF BATTLESHIPS BY THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

IF YOU ENJOY
A Good Picture
THEN SEE
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

IMPERIAL

TIME Week Days. 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
CINEMA. CHARNI ROAD.
TIME on Saturdays & Sundays 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

The Story of this wonderful film appears in this paper every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

IF YOU ENJOY
A GOOD NOVEL
THEN READ THE STORY
OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
IN THIS PAPER
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 478-480, 498-500, 81, 83, 83A, Case Nos. 101, 110, 94, Nagdevi Street.

Building Street Nos. 153A, 153B, 154, 154A, 154B, 154C, 57C, 16, 17, 17A, Case Nos. 76, 77, 78, 80, 209, Agripada East and Haines Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

10 cases paper, fire crackers, vinegar, trays, lanterns, matches, candles, brasswire, cotton piece-goods, earthenware, old newspapers, chemical, 36 bags China clay, betelnuts, harda, sufflour, 13 bundles copper sheets, and various other articles.

In accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, the following uncleared cargo Ex. Prize Vessel "Rhenifels V.N.Y.A.K.S. 1—1 case cement moulding.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cottonseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, gunny bags, cotton pickings, manganese ore, iron bars, bangles, iron plough, bamboo sticks, hirakasi, harda, toor, castorseed, husk, iron kadi for umbrellas, palanquin (palki), dry chillies, old records, bags of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.

9 Bales Cotton Lafur to Colaba, Inv. No. 45 of 23-2-15.

3 Bales Cotton Harpalpur to Colaba Inv. No. 21 of 4-2-14.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS QUEEN MILLS & AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE MILLS).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Mill premises and DeLisle Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the above Mills the following machinery:—

2 Scutchers (Messrs. Taylor Lang and Co., Ltd.).

9 Roller and clearer cards 41in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

1 Flat card 37in. on face (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

2 Drawing frames of three heads six deliveries each (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

2 Slubbing frames, one of 78 spindles and one of 76 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

9 Intermediate frames, five of 114 spindles, two of 124 spindles and two of 126 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

14 Roving frames, six of 144 spindles and eight of 166 spindles (Howard and Bullough, Ltd.).

24 Mules of 720 spindles each (Messrs. Assa Lees, Ltd.).

The above machinery can be seen in working order at the Mill premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 18th October, 1915.

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE MARBLE &
SHABAD STONE MERCHANT
& CONTRACTOR
BOMBAY No 4.
LATEST CATALOGUE AVAILABLE.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHOOSARI MOHOLLA OR BALOO SARANG STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of October, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagirs, Zainabee, widow of Adambhai Ebrahim, Ebrahimbhai Adambhai, Tyabbhai Adambhai, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his Guardian, the said Ebrahimbhai Adambhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Adambhai Ebrahimbhai, and by virtue of the power of sale given to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of October, 1913, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, situate, lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 71 6-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 124, and Street Nos. 96-98 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Haji Ahmed, but now of Abdul Latiff Juma Chhatriwalla, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Badrudin Abdul Rahim, but now of Rahimbhoy Abdul Hoosein

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jamsedjee, Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 5 Bell Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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40, Churchgate Street.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, tho'll want more. D 7

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7,000 feet.

Complete in Eight Weekly Instalments each of 7,000 feet.

This Great Serial—one of Thanhouser's best conspicuous for its beautiful touches of human interest, fine photography and superb acting.

Miss Florence La Badie the Heroine of

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MATINEE 5-15 p. m.
Every Saturday and Sunday.
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Book your seats: Ans. 2 Extra.
PRICES AS USUAL.

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Incorporated in Canada.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

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THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
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GEORGE GEORING, Esq., F.I.A., F.F.A., (London)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENT WANTED.

9-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
THE BANDMANN GAIETY Co.

MONDAY . .
TUESDAY . .
WEDNESDAY .

The merry and bright collection of topicalities.
"FROCKS AND FRILLS"
From the Palladium, London.

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Enormous sums are going out of Bombay to say for American films what is wrong with BRITISH FILMS?

NOTHING. Come and See "TWO LITTLE BRITONS" by the London Film Co. and prove it. A clean, healthy, patriotic drama by the players of "Bootles' Baby". Full of genuine and not superfluous sensation. EVERY EVENING AT 6-30

NEXT WEEK "ANTONY and CLEOPATRA".

By the makers of "Quo Vadis?".

HAVE YOU SEEN

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

IF NOT, WHY NOT? COME ALONG AT ONCE.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN MISSING

THIS

A TRULY GORGEOUS & WONDERFUL FILM

IT CROWDED THE HOUSE, AND WAS RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

MAGNIFICENT UNDER WATER SCENES.

3 Shows Nightly. 7.00 9.00 11.00

Slightly Advanced Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 6, 3.

Seats Reserved without extra charge.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Telephone No. 1882.

DON'T WORRY if your DHOBIE gives you troubles. Simply turn him out and let

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY

do your usual "wash;" they will do it much better, cleanlier and comelier.

OUR CHARGES BEAT COMPETITION.

For linen and cotton clothes, we charge only Rs. 5 per 100 pieces including ironing and glazing of Collars, Shirts, &c.

Rates for washing or dry-cleaning silk, woollen, flannel or cashmere can be ascertained on application.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY is a first-class, scientific, up-to-date institution, equipped with the latest style of English machinery and conducted under expert, responsible management. It is the first, and possibly the only one, of its kind in this City, and should not be confounded with the washing company one meets with in every lane and by-lane of BOMBAY and which, in fact, is nothing more than a receiving shop for Dhobies working behind it.

All work done entirely by machinery. No injurious chemicals used. Long-life and durability are thus ensured to clothes which are easily destroyed by the Dhobie's method of beating them on stones.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY maintains a large and efficient service for house-to-house collection and delivery. At the appointed time, the LAUNDRY'S men call at customer's house to take the soiled clothes. Seven days after, the washed clothes are delivered at customer's house. THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY thus combines both the "dhobie" and the "washing company" systems, entirely doing away with the necessity of dividing the "wash" between the two.

THE LAUNDRY'S capacity is limited. Be a customer to-day, to-morrow it may be too late.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY

PROPRIETORS: KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.

OFFICE: Hummum Street, Fort (Phone 2136).

LAUNDRY at Parekh's Wadi, Nesbit Lane, Mazagaon.

All correspondence should be addressed to Office and not to Laundry.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON "ID" DAY AT 5 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A ERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60

Fillings Gold Crowns an Bridges very moderate charges

All work warranted for five years.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yukuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupee ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,

Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16.

Clan Chatton	Pill	Glasgow
City of Glasgow	Morrison	Liverpool
Pundua	Andreason	Durban

Oct. 17.

Caledonia	Dowell	London
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.

Maur	Svensen	Bangok
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Kirin Maru	Sasaki	Kobe
Karmala	Gaunt	London

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamer :—Barpeta for P. Gulf

Saturday, October, 16th 915.

S. S. Caledonia.—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, 3,425 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived here yesterday morning from London, via Gibralter, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Clan Chatton:—The s. s. Clan Chatton, 2,500 tons, Captain R. Pill, arrived here on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 20th July, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. City of Glasgow:—The s. s. City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain D. Morrison, arrived here on Saturday from Liverpool, via Port Said, having left the first port on the 2nd ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Pundia, 2,126 tons, Captain T. Anderson, arrived here on Saturday from Durban, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kirin Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain Sasaki, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers

S. S. Karmala:—The P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Karmala, 5,661 tons, Captain Gaunt, sailed yesterday afternoon for London via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Viemeira	Paltic	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Sirocusa	Massone	Italian Mail S. N. Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
F. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
K. Clan Maclachlan		J. F. & Co
N. Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Satranji		K. N. & Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
5 City of	Glasgow	K. N. & Co
8 Kamor	Odnert	S. Tyebji & Son
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 City of Glasgow		K. N. & Co
6 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	
Favonian	Hocken	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimate	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
ysbergen	Burger	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 42 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 65 bales wool V. Oomersee; 151 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 42 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 7 cases Indian chutney, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 10 cases curry powder, M. Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 991 cwts. gram, John Fachiri.

FOR PHILIDELPHIA.

Circassia (s) 100 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 100 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 140 bundles shooks of casks, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 23 bundles iron hoops, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 30 cwts. almond seeds, E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thistleard (s) 183 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sardinia (s) 5 cwts. almond seed, C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 66 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 2 boxes gold sovereigns, Eastern Bank.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Favonian, from Delgoa Bay, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—3,840 tons coal.

S. S. Castalia from Liverpool, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—500 bags bicarb soda, 1 cask tannic acid, 28 drums bleaching powder, 39 drums magnesium chloride, 100 bags sulphate ammonia, 57 casks salamoniac, 5 casks zinc chloride, 100 drums carbolic acid, 5 casks dyewood extract, 100 drums disinfecting fluid, 69 barrels green copperas, 40 kegs bicromate of soda, 200 cases hydro chloric acid, 20 kegs acetate of lead, 2 cases capsules, 3 drums lime, 15 cases, cyanide, 972 casks china clay, 13 nos. dogs, 2 nos. bulls, 1 no. heifer, 250 cases bricks, 17 casks tiles, 16 cases cycles, 1 case motor cycle, 22 crates, 4 casks earthenware, 4 casks sulphur black, 20,000 nos. fire bricks, 1 keg dye, 120 boxes, 126 boxes, 126 crates, 250 cases glass bottles, 2 casks blue, 47 crates asbestos cement sheets, 150 bags farina, 32 sacks starch, 2 cases motor cars, 90 cases beer, 1,245 cases, 4 hhds whisky, 5 cases brandy, 995 hhds ale, 73 cases, 10 hhds stout, 4,315 boxes tinplates, 2 casks, 2 cases lead, 4 cases copper tacks, 11 barrels lubricating oil, 339 bales, 58 cases paper, 2 cases alminium matting, 3 cases leather laces, 13 cases, 6 truss leather belting, 23 casks coal pitch, 59 casks tar, 2 cases rubber tyres, 1 case leather cloth, 19 cases, 18 truss leather, 10 cases, 5 truss picking bands, 4 cases copper plates, 29 cases nails, 1 case leather buffers, 1 case oats, 7 cases provisions, 5 casks colour, 30 cases tinned fish, 3 cases chocolates, 9 cases preserves, 152 cases biscuits, 115 boxes corn flour, 3 cases marmalade and jam, 1 case confectionary, 21 cases bacon, 30 barrels tallow, 32 cases, 700 boxes soap, 50 cases sewing cotton thread, 19 cases, 1 cask, 3 crates, 1 bundle stoves, 1 case tobacco, 6 cases cotton nets, 8 bales cotton ducks, 5 bales, 2 cases cotton prints, 19 bales canvas, 2 cases artificial silk goods, 3 cases cotton oil cloth, 4 bales jute cloth, 8 bales jute and flax cloth, 2 cases floor cloth, 25 cases linens, 4 cases mixed linens, 3 truss, 117 bales cotton rope, 4 cases cotton lace, 15 cases umbrella furniture, 7 bales, 3 packages carpets, 20 cases, 4 bales woollen and cotton goods, 5 bales, 1 case woollen goods, 12 cases flannel, 5 cases silk yarn, 1 bale alpaca prints, 6 bales rugs, 236 cases, 608 bales cotton yarn, 819 bales, 2,496 cases cotton goods.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the on the 16th October 1915 was 30 083 reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th October 1915, giving data on Saturday, the 16th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is above normal over the whole division; night temperature is also in excess at Multan and Hissa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north-western district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Night temperture is higher than usual over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West, Gujarat and at Veraval and Bhuj; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and Gujarat and at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess; day temperature is below normal in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Temperature is in defect during the day in the north Konkan and at night in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the Bomby Deccan; night temperature is also below normal at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported.

Isolated showers are possible in the Konkan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 16th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (15th)	93.8	79.5	67	..	..	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	88.6	84.6	28	..	0	—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.1	68.3	73	..	0 66	—4.08
Rawalpindi	96.6	57.1	49	..	14.58	—8.09
Lahore	99.2	60.2	64	..	6.57	—8.65
Hissar	101.6	68.1	43	..	6.52	..
Ambala	95.9	57.5	70	..	21.82	1 75
Delhi	98.4	70.2	43	..	13.05	—10 58
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.6	72.8	39	..	16.08	—8.70
Mainpuri	99 3	68 8	37	..	21.48	—2.55
Jhansi	97 1	75.4	60	..	21.84	—13.26
Cawnpore	95.4	68.7	62	..	57.26	—24.01
Allahabad	92.2	71.0	72	..	44.00	8 31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.7	67.4	77	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	87.6	78.7	71	..	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	92 2	77.2	57	..	11.09	—7.86
Jaipore	98.4	70 3	52	..	10 53	—11.28
Kotah	95.2	77.8	64	..	17.41	—8.88
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	74.2	72	..	4.67	—8.87
Dwarka	86.2	79.7	70	..	7.93	—5.70
Veraval	85.7	80.4	78	..	10.35	—6.71
Rajkot	95.8	68.3	71	..	11.34	—14.33
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	73.4	80	..	10.96	—3.87
Surat	85.7	75.8	93	..	27.44	—12 42
Ahmedabad	92.5	74.0	74	..	11.75	—17.12
Deesa	92.6	75.6	78	..	4.96	—16.25
Neemuch	89 3	72.8	85	..	15.64	—11.60
Indore	83.7	76.6	88	..	27.19	—3.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	73.8	83	..	20.76	19 36
Saugor	84 8	70 1	82	..	42 26	—0 66
Hoshangabad	86.6	72.2	93	..	43.59	—2.68
Khandwa	87 4	73 9	80	..	23.72	—4 18
Akola	87 3	72 5	85	..	26.84	2 48
Amroati	88.0	77 2	83	..	32 00	1 82
Nagpur	90 7	73.4	82	0.05	46.50	2.27
Chanda	90.3	75.0	88	..	38 43	10.12
Raipur	97 7	75.6	85	..	51.24	6 04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	76 8	89	0.01	76.18	6 46
Ratnagiri	83.9	71.9	81	..	100 15	2 22
Mormugao	83 2	71.0	87	..	85.18	—2 63
Karwar	84.0	68.9	94	..	96.90	—17.96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	67.1	76	..	21.65	1.53
Ahmednagar	14.2	63.4	81	..	29.10	10.09
Poona	84.6	61.7	88	..	34.33	11.81
Sholapur	88.8	65.7	77	..	25.43	6.44
Bijapur	86.7	64.3	80	..	21.80	5.18
Belgaum	77.3	59.6	92	..	44.96	3.77
Aurangabad	86.0	67.5	80	..	28.47	3.50
Nizamabad (Indur.)	88.2	73.4	85	..	34.09	—2 95
Hyderabad	85.3	72.2	90	..	50.05	24.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.6	71.1	75	..	92.09	—20.56
Calicut	84 8	72.3	80	..	90 12	—3.97
Cochin	87.2	73.1	78	..	85.86	6.79
Colombo	85.5	73.6	93	..	98.75	2.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	80.4	73	..	39.06	12.29
Bellary	92.1	66.9	62	..	22.82	9.88
Cuddapah	94.1	75 3	46	..	18.47	3.89
Madras	93.4	77.9	80	..	23.98	—3.63
Bangalore	85 4	64.2	67	..	22.07	1.51
Coimbatore	89.2	67.8	81	..	10.26	1.49
Trichinopoly	95.2	75.0	62	..	14.93	—0.34
Negapatam	94.8	78.0	83	..	11.22	—2.44

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay, Islands, Burma, the United Provinces, East Kashmir, Rajputana, East Gujarat, Central India West, the whole of the Central Provinces, Konkon Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad and Madras Coast north. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Assam, Bengal and Orissa and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces West, Central India East, Mysore, Malabar Madras south-east, and Madras Deccan. The week was as is ordinarily the case, rainless over Punjab, north-west Frontier Province Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana West. Rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Kashmir, north-west Frontier province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India West. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, the United Provinces east, Bombay Deccan and Madras Coast north and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the rest of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 15th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.821	Inches.
Temperature of Air	79.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2	,,
Dew Point	73.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.805	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	75.0	,,
Generaldirection of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.S.SSW.W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	147	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	2.54	,,
Do. do. year	77.58	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 16th	0.01	

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

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COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The outstanding feature of interest during the past fortnight has been the further advance in raw cotton rates. On September 8 middling American on the spot in Liverpool was at 5.89d., while on September 22 the quotation was 6.55d. An important rise has also taken place in Egyptain cotton, fully good fair brown having advanced from 7.90. to 9.10d. in two weeks. Various reasons are given for the stronger position of the raw material, and although less favourable weather reports from the American belt have been partly responsible for the upward movement, the advices have not been sufficiently unsatisfactory to warrant such a big rise. The "bulls," however, have conducted an active campaign, and by this time the "long" interest must be considerable. There now seems to be a possibility of the yield in the States being less than 12,000,000 bales. Smaller estimates of the Egyptian crop are also being circulated, and some people do not anticipate an output of more than 4,750,000 cantars.

At the end of August, when the hardening tendency in raw cotton rates began to show itself, a larger inquiry in piece-goods was experienced, and there seemed to be some probability of freer operations. The further marked rise in values, however, has blocked progress and most of the bids from abroad are quite unworkable. Offers in staple makes for India are altogether too low, and in standard shirtings, which are quoted at about 7s. a piece, better bids than 6s. 4d. 6s. 6d. cannot be met with. It is impossible, therefore, for the gulf between buyers and sellers to be bridged. The same sort of thing applies to light fabrics, such as dhooties for our Dependency, and many looms in Blackburn are standing idle for want of orders. For China prices have gone quite out of the reach of exporters, but some business has has been done in specialities, such as dyed fabrics. Advices from Egypt are not so favourable as a month or two ago. In spite of difficulties in arranging transactions a fair amount of business continues to be done for South America. Producers of printing cloths in Burnley have moderate engagements and can afford to hold firmly to quotations. Some buying has recently occurred in special cloths for the home trade, and in certain departments progress is hampered owing to difficulty in getting supplies round.

Prices in American and Egyptian yarns are distinctly dearer than for a long time back. Spinners have had to put up their quotations to meet the higher cost in the raw material, but buyers have responded very slowly. Some improvement has shown itself in the turnover in medium American numbers. The margin of profit in course counts is being fairly well maintained. Some producers of Bolton spinnings have sold more freely, and special sales are mentioned in qualities suitable for sewing-cotton purposes, but owing to the impossibility of arranging prices many of the orders of the well-known Scotch Combine are still in abeyance. The turnover in shipping qualities is now falling off, but recently a fair business has been done for India, Holland and France. "The Statist."

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS.

The latest official estimates of the Canadian crops show a wheat crop of 165,454,000 cwts, 91.5 per cent. above last year's; barley, 22,138,000 cwts, a 42.7 per cent. increase; oats, 148,143,000 cwts, 55.9 per cent. increase; rye, 1,193,000 cwts, 18.3 per cent. increase. In Russia in Asia (10 Governments) the estimated production for 1915, on the other hand, shows a falling off in all crops. Thus wheat, 77,065,000 cwts, is 19.8 per cent. below last year's production; barley, 7,739,000 cwts, — 8.8 per cent.; oats, 39,660,000 cwts, — 14.6 per cent.; rye, 14,187,000 cwts. — 27.3 per cent. In the United States the production of maize is estimated at 1,492,503,000 cwts, or 11.7 per cent. above last year's production, and of rice 10,447,000 cwts, or 9.9 per cent. above last year's production. In Italy the production of maize is estimated at 59,053,000 cwts, or 12.5 per cent. above last year's production, and of rice 10,433,000 cwts, or 2.4 per cent. below last year's production.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	16,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		3,000
„ Sales of East Indian	..	350
„ Imports		19,000
Mid. Americans		7.23—4d
Egyptian F.G.F		9.80—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.85+14
March		13.09+15
New York Official noon call Jan		12.83+10
March		13.08+12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.74+13
March		12.98+14

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		300
„ Sales of East Indian ..	..	..
„ Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans		7.2 +1d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9 95+5d

Not quoted.

New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	January ..	
	March ..	
New York Official noon call	January ..	
	March ..	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	January ..	
	March ..	

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool Oct. 15th

Estimated Sales ..	.. .. ..	8,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening rates.	
Oct.	7.07	
Oct.-Nov.	7.07	
Nov. Dec.	7.07	
Dec.-Jan.	7.07	
Jan.-Feb.	7.08	
Feb.-March	7.09	
March-April	7.10	
April-May	7.11	—2
May-June	7.13	
June-July	7.11	
July-Aug.	7.08	
Aug.-Sept.	6.94	
Sep.-Oct.	6 72	
Oct.-Nov.	6.67	

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

Estimated Sales..	.. .. ..	6,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..	6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's price	
October	7 13	
Oct.-Nov.	7.13	
Nov-Dec.	7.13	
Dec-Jan.	7.13	
Jan.-Feb.	7.13	
Feb-March	7.15	
March-April	7.16	—2
April-May	7.17	
May-June.	7.18	
June-July	7.16	
July-Aug.	7.14	
Aug-Sept.	7.09	
Sept-Oct.	6.82	
Oct-Nov.	6.77	

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous closing rates.
October	7.15	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.15	6
Nov.-Dec.	7.15	6
Dec.-Jan.	7.15	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.15	5
Feb.-March	7.17	6
March-April	7.18	6
April-May	7.19	6
May-June	7.20	5
June-July	7.18	5
July-Aug.	7.16	6
Aug.-Sept.	7.02	6
Sept.-Oct.	6.84	10
Oct.-Nov.	6.79	10

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Decline on previous closing rates.
October	7.06	9
Oct.-Nov.	7.06	9
Nov.-Dec.	7.06	9
Dec.-Jan.	7.06	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.07	8
Feb.-Mar.	7.08	9
March.-April	7.09	9
April-May	7.10	9
May-June	7.12	8
June-July	7.10	8
July-Aug.	7.08	8
Aug.-Sep.	6.94	8
ep-Oct.	6.76	8
Oct-Nov.	6.72	7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	.. ..	5.05
„ „ Fully Good..	..	5.20
„ „ Fine	.. ..	5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. ..	5.50
„ „ Fine	.. ..	5.80
M. G. Broach Good	.. ..	6.55
„ „ Fully Good..	..	6.70
„ „ Fine	.. ..	6.85
M. G. Scinde Good	.. ..	5.00
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	5.15
„ „ Fine	.. ..	5.30

Unchanged.

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	.. ..	5.05
„ „ Fully Good	..	5.20
„ „ Fine ..	.. ..	5.35
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. ..	5.50
„ „ „ Fine	.. ..	5.80
„ Broach Good ..	.. ..	6.55
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	6.70
„ „ Fine ..	.. ..	6.85
„ Scinde Good ..	.. ..	5.00
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	5.15
„ „ Fine ..	.. ..	5.30

Unchanged.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

Manchester Market is firm but irregular, with considerable cloth enquiry and fair sales. Yarns—Steady and firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 15th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export	.. .. ..	4,000
„ Forwarded	.. .. ..	85,000
„ Imports ..	.. .. ..	86,000
„ Stock ..	.. .. ..	932,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

London, Oct. 16th.

		Bales.
Total in Sight	.. .. ..	2,635,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	.....	....
East Indian „ „	.....	....
American „ „	.....	3,483,000
Other „ „	.....	....
Total Sales	.....	58,000
East Indian Sales	.....	1,800
Total Speculation	.....	4,000
Total Export	.....	1,000
East Indian Export	.....	100
„ „ Stock	.....	58,000
„ „ Forwarded	.....	1,800
„ „ Actual Export	.....	100
„ „ Imports	.....	2,000
„ „ Speculation	.....	400
„ „ Afloat	.....	80,000
American „	.....	220,000
Total Afloat	.....	256,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	..
„ „ to Continent	..	19,000
Futures at New York Jan...	..	12.77+9
Futures at New York Mar...	..	13.00+11
Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.45+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		12.00 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	12.68+8
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	12.90+8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6⅞ unchgd
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.68.25+50
Silver Commercial Bars	..	49½ unchgd.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	267,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	69,000
„ „ to France and Continent	82 000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,150,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	763,000

New York, Oct. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		42,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		33,000
„ „ to Continent		2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	12.77	unchgd
Futures at New York Mar.	13.00	„
Spot Cotton at New York	12.40—5	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00	unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	12.70+4	
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.94+4	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅛	
Demand Bills	4.68⅝	
Silver Commercial Bars	49½	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot..	.. .. ..	24.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	.. ..	4⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	5⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „	..	6
Interest day to day loans	..	3⅜
„ 7 day market loans	..	4⅛

unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £582,000.		
Ex: on London at Paris Francs unchgd.		27.42

London, Oct. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot ..	.. ..	23⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to mint Buying.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	4⅜ unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.		4⅜ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months		5⅜ „
„ „ „ „ 6 „		6 „
Interest day to day loans	..	3⅜ „
„ 7 day market loans	..	4⅛ „
Ex: on London at Paris Francs unchgd.		27.42

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 15th.

3½ % 1925-1928	.. ..	£92½+½
4½ % 1925-1945	.. ..	£97¾ unchgd.

London, Oct. 16th

3½ % 1925—1928	.. ..	£92½ unchgd
4½ % 1925—1945	.. ..	£97¾ „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 15th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Bombay, No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley No sellers

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. sellers unchgd. 63
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd .. ..55/9+3d
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd 61
Toria Rapeseed. 3% Nov.-Dec. Buyers.. 56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec. Sellers .. .. .. 53/6+3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers 1/2/6+2s. 1d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £ 87½ ungd.
Standard Copper G M.B. £ 72½—¼
Copper Braziers £ 98 ungd.
Yellow Metal 11 „
Hard Spelter. 49+½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9 ungd.
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F O.B. Liverpool £ 17-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie £ 4-5-0 ungd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 2/5

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers 2/5⅜—½
Ceylon Rubber Nov-Dec. flat. 2/5¼+⅛

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. .. ..19/7½ungd.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Oct.-Dec. . .. ..19/9ungd.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. .. ..20/10½ungd.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec. .. .. .. 21 ungd.
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers .. 59+6d.

London, Oct. 16th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian, Nominal.
New South Wales, Nominal
Karachi Barley. No Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. sellers unchgd 63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. sellers unchgd 55/9
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec, sellers unchgd 61
Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec. Value unchgd 56

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. sellers unchgd 56/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Paid. £9/1/3—1s.3d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	£87½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	.. ..	£72½
Copper Braziers	.. ..	£98
Yellow Metal	.. .. ..	11
Hard Spelter.	.. ..	49
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	.. .. ..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	..	£17/5/0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	..	£4/5/0

unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd 2/5⅜
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. flat 2/5—¼

London, Oct. 16th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December. 19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December. 19/7⅛
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December. 20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec. 21
Linseed Calcutta Oct. Nov. Sellers. 59

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady with very little doing in contracts. There is a fair demand for Ready Cotton, stapled styles particularly. We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January 245.
Fine Akola January, 284.
Good Broach April 311½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	.. .. ..	..	312	Apr. 25'16
M.G. „	.. .. ..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	255/6	245/6	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	248/9	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Khandesh	274	..	..	„
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	299	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M.G. Nagpore	296	..	..	„
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	..	..	..	„
M.G. Bengals	284/5	..	..	Nov. 1915
„ „	252	..	..	Dec „
H.G. Westerns	254	..	255	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	.. ..	..	261	Do.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th October, 1915.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	213	203	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	246	234	226	..	do.
	..	255	245	..	1/25Jan.16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	231	221	..	do.
	..	248	238	..	do.
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	241	231	..	do.
	..	208	258	..	do.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm.	..	254	244	..	do.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	284	276	..	do.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	246	..	do.
	..	286	278	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	288	280	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	255	..	do.
	..	291	283	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	270	260	..	do.
	..	296	288	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	275	265	..	do.
	..	302	294	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	276	268	258	do.
		322	..	312	1/25Apl.16
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	233	221	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan(M.G) (H.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Saw-gd. Dharwar	..	..	..	281	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	257	do.
	..	..	..	250	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	283	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th October, 1915:—

Cotton	6,616	Bales
Wheat	5,348	cwts.
Linseed	1,754	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1, 604	„
Gingellyseed	505	„
Poppyseed	451	„
Groundnuts	2,765	„
Castorseed	13,357	„
Rice	1,606	„
Myrabollams	280	„
Cottonseed	8,435	„
Mowraseed	910	„
Gram	480	„
Joowar	4,460	„
Maize	426	„
Barley	1,024	„

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915		625,000
Receipts from 1st September to 14th October, 1915		201,605
		826,605
Shipments do.		193,199
		633,406
Afloat		10,125
		623,281
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept to date		134,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		489,281

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates.—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	189½ Nominal
60 Hongkong	134½
Do. Shanghai	17/-
60 d-s Yokohama	153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	..
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-6
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market appeared almost neglected to-day as the Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares was the chief centre of activity throughout the day. It is now generally believed by the operators of these shares that a dividend over the Deferred shares is a matter of certainty and consequently the "bears" who are likely to be hard hit were in feverish excitement to cover their commitments. There was noticed quite a rush for these shares from the very commencement and as a result a substantial advance was recorded before close. In sympathy with Deferred shares a rise of almost two rupees was also registered in Ordinary shares In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 518½, Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 377½, Standards at Rs. 897½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,080, Centrals to Rs. 1,850 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,445.

Simplex moved up to Rs. 360.

New Great Eastern changed hands at Rs. 247½ and Swans at Rs. 260.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 197½ and Bombay Burma Trading shares at Rs. 907½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1067 but at the close improved to Rs. 1083. Deferred moved up from Rs. 107 to Rs. 211.

Eastern Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 524.

Kasturchand Mill shares improved to Rs. 572½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 87¼ (clean. pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 99¾.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Oct. 1915, as compared with the statement of 5th Oct. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Oct. 1914 Rs.	15th Oct. 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
„ Paid up ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits Current Accounts, etc.	30,18,000	54,08,000
Sundries	79,000	69,000
Total Rs.	55,97,000	70,77,000

ASSETS

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,06,000	23,38,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,63,000	20,68,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	55,000	2,00,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered .. —	..	1,40,000
Sundries	47,000	36,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust Municipal Bonds, Debentures etc. ..	13,00,000	22 99,000
Total Rs.....	55,97,000	70,77,000

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Memoranda on the Crops in the Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1915-16, giving the estimates up to 1st October:—

SUGARCANE.

The latest reports show the total area under Sugarcane as under:—

British Districts in the Presidency 53,200 acres, Native States 32,500 acres; Sind 3,100 acres. Total 88,800 acres or 11 per cent. over the area at same date last year and about the average of the preceding 7 years. Plentiful water supply in wells and tanks at the time of sowing owing to good rains of last year, and better prices fetched by the product since the commencement of the war have encouraged extended cultivation of the crop throughout the Presidency. In Sind smaller area has been placed under the crop owing to deficient water supply.

The crop has suffered in North Gujarat and Kathiawar through scarcity of rain and its condition is only fair. Elsewhere in the Presidency the crop is reported to be thriving and promises to yield well. In Sind the crop is only fair owing to deficient water supply.

GROUNDNUT.

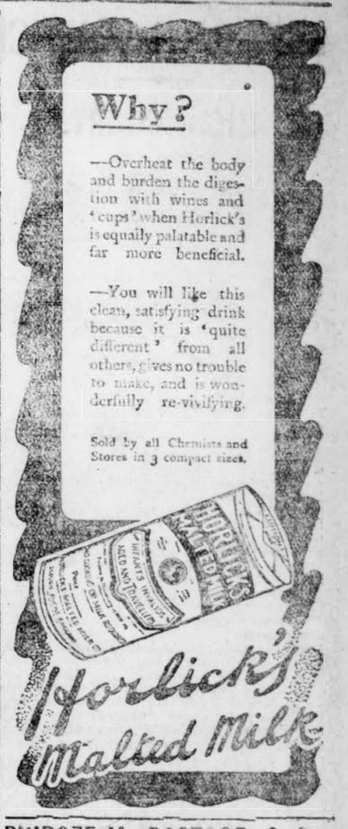
The latest reports show the total area under the crop as under:—British Districts, 144,100 acres; Native States, 52,500 acres. Total 196,600 acres, which is about one per cent. over the area reported at the same time last year and 21 per cent. above the decennial average. Low prices fetched by the produce last year and late commencement of rain restricted the cultivation of the crop in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolhapur and S. M. States. But the deficit has been more than covered by increases elsewhere.

The dry crop has not suffered any way during the long spells of fair weather in the middle of the season and its condition is reported to be generally satisfactory. The wet crop is in excellent condition everywhere.

SESAMUM.

The latest reports show the total area under the Kharif as well as the Rabi crop as under:—British Districts in the Presidency, 219,100 acres; Native States in the Presidency, 307,200 acres; British Districts in Sind, 38,100 acres; Native States in Sind, 5,500 acres. Total 569,900 acres, or less than half the area reported at same time last year and 44 per cent. under the decennial average. Scanty rain for sowing in North Gujarat and Kathiawar and low inundation in Sind have brought about considerable reduction in the area sown there. West Khandesh and Nasik in the Deccan also show some decline. Elsewhere in the Deccan and in the Karnatak the cultivation has extended under favourable sowing rain. The Konkan area shows a small decrease.

The crop has suffered heavily from scarcity of rain in North Gujarat and Kathiawar and has almost withered except in limited areas. In South Gujarat it is doing fairly well. In the Deccan and Karnatak the crop suffered to some extent from long breaks in the middle of the season, but subsequent rains have been favourable and its condition is fairly satisfactory. In the Konkan absence of rain at the flowering stage has slightly reduced the outturn in places. Elsewhere the crop is good. In Sind the condition of the crop is only fair owing to deficiency of water supply. In the Deccan and Konkan the early crop is about ripe for harvest. Elsewhere it is still young.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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

HEARING OF CHARGES.

NAGINCHAND ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr Justice Davar.)

In the matter of Naginchand Javerchand ..... An Insolvent.

The firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand & Co., a firm, doing an extensive business in pearls, was adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st of November, 1913.

The total liabilities of the firm were Rs. 1,20,11,743-2-7. The firm's good assets were Rs. 30,649-5-0, its doubtful assets Rs. 100 and its bad assets Rs. 2,854-1-10. The other property of the firm was stated to be worth Rs. 6,44,252-12-7.

The public examination of the partners of the insolvent firm was held by the Official Assignee last year and was fully reported in our columns.

On the Official Assignee's report of the public examination of the insolvents, a notice was issued on the insolvent Naginchand Javerchand, under section 104 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act calling upon him to show cause why certain charges regarding the making of false entries should not be framed against him under section 103 of the P. T. I. Act. After the insolvent had appeared and shown cause, the following five charges were framed against him. The first charge was the making of false entries in respect of seven parcels of pearls worth 25 lakhs; the second was a similar charge of making false entries with respect to 22 parcels of pearls worth 3 lakhs; the third and fourth charges were with reference to the concealment of these two parcels (viz. the seven parcels and the twenty-two parcels); and the last charge was with reference to the concealing of 463 drop pearls of the value of 2 to 3 lakhs. After the hearing of the notice under section 104 against the insolvent on the above charges had gone on for some time, the matter was heard again on Friday.

Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. B. J [illegible] the insolvent.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, the Advocate-General with Mr. S. G. Velinkar, appeared for the Official Assignee.

As the Official Assignee did not wish to proceed further in the matter in view of the difficulty of securing a conviction, Mr. Bahadurji submitted to his Lordship that he did not wish to proceed further in the matter.

The accused was acquitted and the notice discharged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH OF OCTOBER 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Consent Decree

395-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Rattanbai, v. Hormasji Dossabhay Patell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and C.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and G.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobacker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Ramprateb, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Th. Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowji K and C, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I, v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

904-15—Rustomji and G, Kavasji Edalji Bottliwalla v Yeshwant Krishnarao Rane, Unwalla P and P, Part heard.

Long Causes.

858-14.—Mans H M and Co, Mariambibi widow v. Ashabai widow and ors, F. P Pavri, Pavri, Part heard.

Short Causes.

988-15.—Merwanji K & Co. Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v. Dholumal Versimal.

Long Causes.

94-15—Malvi H M and R, Fulchand a firm v Prithviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M and S, Little & Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440-15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.

1240-14.—Bhai K & G, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatrai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co Thakoredas Atmaram v Meghbai, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kale and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D Khand L and M, Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji R and D.

196-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chiman and ors, Mehta D and Lalji, Rustomji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute

1473-14.—Payne & Co, Hormusji Nasserwanji Vakel, & anr, Krishnarao Sitaram Deneste, & ors, Vachha & Co, Amin & D, Dhanjishaw & B, Ragh N & Co, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Rampersad, a firm, v. Kalianji Shamji & ors, Captain & Vaidya.

Short Cause.

945-15—N C Dalal, Harriram Ragnathji v Ramrao H Mantri, Daftary F and D, from 7-9-15.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jessawalla, v. Dr. Pirozshaw. Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D, Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

252-15—Craigie B and Carce, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd, Soonderdas and Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Saramany Aiyar & ors Edggelow G W & Co. In person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootka v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr. Captain & Vaidya Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Danhtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K and co.

S. O. Ct. 782 26191-14—Jehangir M &S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Sunratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusro Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D and L Sha Koopaji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakkar Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Rancholddas Vallabhai v Choonilal Jivandas and ors Payne and Co Little and Co.

430-14—Matubhai J and M. The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Nanhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Maneckla and Co.

809-14—Mtubhai J & M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhdas Nadirsha and D.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam him Tyeb and ors Baghavaya N & Hoossein Haji Mobsa v Haji Ebra-Co Manecklal and Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vussonji Doongersey v Ebji Obmersay and anr C P D Cunha Nadirshaw and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Ehab Krishnaji & Co a firm v Jagjiwan Baisay Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Manechand & anr v Jaygopaldas GGaneshamdas Dastur and Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack GGore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khunderab L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

533-15—Rustomji and G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life & Co.

Insurance Co Ld Ardeshir H D

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmiai Whidow v Parvatibai Widow and anr Raghavava N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

The marriage of Mr John Thomson, Joint Manager, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ld., Calcutta, with Miss Mary Laing of Arran Scotland, was quietly celebrated on Saturday at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta. The happy couple left for Mussourie where their honeymoon will be spent.

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JUDGMENT IN BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(News Bureau.)

BALASORE, Oct. 16.

The Special Commissioners delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Balasore shooting case. In this case it will be remembered the accused Monoranjan Sen Gupta, Nirendra Nath Das Gupta, and Jyotish Chandra Pal Stood charged with murder and attempt to murder.

The Commissioners convicted and sentenced Nirendra Das Gupta and Monoranjan Sen Gupta to death and Jyotish Chandra Pal to transportation for life.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

STORY OF THE ARREST OF ACCUSED RUNGASWAMY.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 16.

At the resumed hearing of the abduction case yesterday, Sergeant Lyons of Coonoor Police, cross-examined, deposed that pursuant to an order received he went twice to Connemara Cottage, where Mrs. Newman resided and on one occasion he found all the doors of that cottage closed.

Inspector Wilkins, being cross-examined, deposed that on the night of 24th September Rungaswamy was arrested and was kept in the police lock-up. The following day an application for bail was made to the Sub-magistrate and witness also came to the Court. The Magistrate asked witness to produce the accused before the Court. Witness told the Sub-magistrate that the investigation was not complete, hence the accused could not be produced. Further, the District Superintendent had wired that he would be present at the Sub-Magistrate's Court. The District Superintendent was present at the Sub-magistrate's Court at 3 p.m. The accused was not brought to the Sub-magistrate's Court. Later, it was arranged to take the accused to the Sub-magistrate's house at 9-30 p.m., but at that time he was informed that some badmashes were waiting at the bridge to rescue the accused. Witness then went with a police escort and subsequently the accused was taken to Sub-magistrate's house on one Saturday night at 11-30. He handed over to the Sub-magistrate the report of the case at 9 p.m. on that day. He was the officer responsible for putting up the accused before the Sub-magistrate, who was present at the Court that day till 7 p.m. He examined many witnesses that day numbering about fifty; among those examined were Misses Reilly. He did not examine Miss Violet Reilly. Miss Violet Reilly spoke to witness regarding the case and he reduced the same in writing. He did not formally examine Miss Violet Reilly, as she had given a statement to the District Magistrate.

The next hearing of the case will be on Wednesday at Ootacamund, when Venketramiah, Agent of the Raja of Cochin, will be examined. The defence intimated that they were not prepared to examine the witness. At this juncture, Mr. Gonsalves notified his intention to move the Court to release the accused on bail.

MAINPURI ASSAULT CASE.

ENQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

The "Pioneer" writes:—Mr. S. R. Daniels, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, and Mr. Fawcett, Collector of Etah, have been appointed to enquiry into the conduct of the police in the Mainpuri case. The subject of the enquiry arose out of an affray between the police and villagers in connection with the attempted search by the former of the house of the accused. The Assistant Sessions Judge of Manipuri acquitted the accused, 18 in number, who were charged with rioting and resisting the police and causing them hurt. "This was a case in which," the judge remarked, "the position of the police was stronger than that of the assailants having regard to the fact that the fighting took place in broad daylight," and added: "generally speaking all offences are committed by rogues either in the darkness of the night or in some secluded place in day time, while a man in authority commits an act of violence under the colour of his office in day time." Government appealed against the acquittal, which the High Court confirmed, the judges remarking that there was some reason to suspect the bona fides of the police, but they wished to say as little as possible because the police were not on their trial. As to the criticism of the judgment of the Assistant Sessions Judge, they were far from thinking that on the whole he did not arrive at a very fair estimate of the case.

DNYAN PRAKASH DEFAMATION CASE.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

The case in which Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Editor, "Dnyan Prakash," stood charged with having defamed Mr. K. B. Bole, by publishing some defamatory matter in his paper, was called for hearing this afternoon before Mr. Vacha, the City Magistrate, who however, postponed it to Tuesday the 19th instant in order to enable a mofussil witness to attend the Court.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The text of the Civil Service Bill limits the appointments without examination to three quarters of those made in peace times. The age and other qualifications remain. Also the Civil Service Commissioners must satisfy themselves that the candidates possess the necessary educational qualifications.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

A PRESS DINNER PARTY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Educational Member-elect of the Government of India, was entertained at a dinner party by Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" last night. Representatives of all Newspapers and Magazines in the city, besides many others, were present at the function which was a highly successful one.

The host in proposing the health of Sir Sankaran Nair referred to his diverse activities and pointed out the importance of the portfolio of the Member of Education and Sanitation including Local Self-Government.

Sir Sankaran Nair replied suitably, in the course of which he referred to his work in connection with Lord Curzon's Education Commission as well as the previous one. He said if he was not well posted up in the question of Education it was not due to want of opportunity. Those responsible for his selection knew his views on Education. Referring to journalism, he said that important questions in India should not be discussed in a hostile spirit but on their own merits.

Mrs. Besant on behalf of the Press referred to the rigor of the Press Act and duties of journalists who voiced forth the opinion of the people of the land.

On Friday night another Dinner was given to Sir Sankaran Nair by the Social reform Association.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER

MAGISTRATE SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 16.

In the case, King-Emperor vs. Bimalchandra Mukerjee, the Joint Magistrate Mr. A. Hamilton, has passed a supplementary order with regard to the summoning of defence witnesses. It will be remembered that on the 13th instant when the list of defence witnesses was filed, the Court had already refused to summon four witnesses three of whom were local police officials. In the supplementary order, the Court has refused to summon three more witnesses—all members of the Sewak Samity—who were put in by the accused to disprove complainant J. K. Mukerjee's allegation that the accused is a leading member of the Samity.

The Court in passing order has remarked that this Sewak Samity and the connection of the accused with it, is only mentioned in the original confidential report made to his superior officer by Inspector Mukerjee, immediately after the alleged threatening by the accused. No cross-examination of the Inspector by the defence was allowed on this point. The previous record of the accused meant a bad record denoting bad character and it was inadmissible.

The accused is going to move the High Court for a transfer on the ground that he does not hope to get in the present Court a fair and impartial trial.

HOSTILE FOREIGNERS REPATRIATION ORDER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Hostile Foreigner's Repairation Order is gazetted to-day which provides no repatriated foreigner shall take out of British India (1) any gold (2) any property moveable or immeveable other than (a) personnel luggage or effects in such quantity as the local Government or any officer authorised by the local Government in t is behalf may decide to be reasonable and (b) resources whether in coin or negotiable instruments or both not exceeding the value of Rs. 1,500. It is notified that no person shall pay to any subject of the German-Emperor or Austria-Hungary who is about to be repatriated a sum of money on any account whatsoever in excess of fifteen hundred rupees.

COLOMBO ITEMS.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 16.

Mr. Christopher Eliopoulo a well-known Greek merchant has left for Greece.

Mr. E. R. Speyer Government Investigator, is applying some tests to determine the important part played by the castor oil plant in preventing the ravages of beetle.

Mr. B. Scherffins, Government Tobacco Export, gave an interesting description of various types of tobacco he is growing in Jaffna and the returns per acre that may be expected from them. The Government are taking steps to suppress the use of *ganja* by native doctors (vedaralas they are called). All preparations of *Cannabia Indica* are being called in from Government hospitals.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday when the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan presented a large number of petitions complaining of excessive damages assessed and other grievances entailed by the enforcement of the Riot Damages Act. The Council sat to a late hour.

ARTISANS AND LABOURERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANADA'S PROHIBITIVE ORDER EXTENDED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Information has been received that the prohibition issued by the Canadian Government against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia has been further extended to 31st March, 1916, and the Government of India have issued a warning notice accordingly.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling or to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

LADIES HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR FOR THE HOT SEASON.

This mail has brought our season's consignment of suitable underwear and hosiery for ladies. It consists of all our old numbers, in combinations, Vests, Lisle and Silk hosiery, besides many new numbers the value of which will be found to be equal and, in some instances, above our usual standard.

LADIES, HOSIERY.

"MAUD" a stylish Lisle Thread Stocking. Fine in quality and delightfully soft in wear, with directoire lace clox at ankle In White or Black. All sizes. Quaker & Champagne Price Re. 1-12 a pair.

"ELLA" Stylish Lace Lisle Hose pretty design in openstitch, can be had in Black White or Tan. All ladies, sizes.

Price only Re. 1-4 per pair.

"ALICE" Black Lisle Thread Hose very highly mercerised and beautifully finished with self-colored silk clox at side, in all sizes.

Price Rs. 1-12 per pair.

"Princess." A most delightful hose, in spider web silk, fine as gossamer, yet wonderfully strong in wear, double soles and heels double at suspender top can be had in Black, White Tan Pink, Mauve Grey, Champagne, Blue, Saxe etc.

Price, only Rs. 3-8 per pair.

"Elaine." Coloured Lace Lisle Stockings, all the newest shades in serviceable good washing hose. Pale Blue, Saxe, Rose, Purple, Grey, etc., in all sizes.

Price, only Rs. 1-8 a pair.

"Clare" Ladies Silk Hose, with lisle tops and feet. These are very strong and durable and fast dye in Black, White or Tan, all sizes.

Price, Rs. 3-15 per pair.

"Elise." Pure silk hose for ladies, very fine and soft, will stand hard wear, in Black White, Grey and Tan, Plain or with self-colored silk clox at side, In all ladies' sizes.

Price, Rs. 3-8 per pair.

"Elsa." Our best quality Stocking, in lace lisle, charming design, perfectly made Hosiery, comfortable and reliable in wear, can be had in Black, White or Tan, in all ladies' sizes.

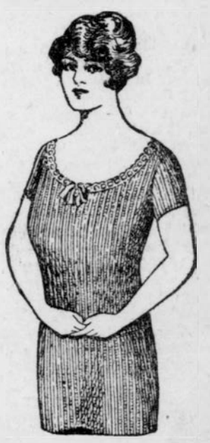
Price, only Rs. 2-4 pair.

Lilla. Mercerised Lisle stocking. These have all the appearance of silk, strong in wear and of delicate fineness, double soles and heels, double tops, in Black or White, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches.

Price, Re. 1-8 per pair.

The Delphine Knicker for ladies, of very soft fine spun cotton, with wide French knees, trimmed torchon Lace.

Price Re. 1-8 per pair.



The "Dainty" Vest for Ladies, of extremely fine lisle and thread, very highly mercerised and has the appearance of silk, suitable for evening or day wear, low neck, no sleeves, as sketch.

S. Women's Price Rs. 2-8 ea.
Women's „ Rs. 2-12 „
O. S. „ Rs. 2-15 „

The "Yankee" Vest, for ladies, of fine woven cotton in the new long waisted American shape. These are the best vests for every day wear procurable, low neck short sleeves.

S. Women's Price Re. 1-8 ea.
Women's „ Re. 1-12 „
O. S. „ Re. 1-15 „

The Lady. This is a very smart and effective garment of a fine ribbed spun silk, suitable for wear at all times. In low neck, no sleeves, with pretty crochet top as sketch.

S. Women's Rs. 7-8 each.
Women's Rs. 8-4 „
O. S. Rs. 9-0 „

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. S. H. Jhabhwalla in English on "Theosophy in English Poetry," in the hall of the Theosophical Society 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per steamer Siracus will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. Letters &c. for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

TUESDAY, Oct. 19.

Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 20.

Bakri-Id Holiday

THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, at 3-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee Rustomjee and relatives of the late (jockey) Kaikhosroo return thanks to their many friends for their kind letters of sympathy to them in their late sad bereavement and regret they are unable to reply to each one individually.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(No. 4 Block,) Colaba, Oct. 16.

No. 890 Duties:—

For the ensuing week:—

Orderly Sergeants:—No. 1 Coy. Sergt. White A. S.

Orderly Sergeants:—No. 2 Coy. Sergt. Binks H. T.

No. 891 Parades.

Parades for the ensuing week 23rd Oct. 1915

Tuesday Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. will parade outside Colaba North Battery at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

Thursday No. 1 Coy. parade at Old Headquarters at 7 a.m.

No. 892 Enrolments.

No. 256 Sapper Rogers C. O. having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E. E. Company with effect from 14th October, 1915.

No. 893. Musketry.

Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday 23rd at 4 p.m. and on Sunday the 24th at 7 a.m.

894. Leave.

No. 1542 Gunner D. M. Scott, No. 2 Company, is granted leave from the 23-10-15 to 22-11-15 both days inclusive.

895. Strength.

No. 1644 A/Bombr. E. C. Taylor is transferred to the Supernumerary List from the 16th instant.

No. 896. Warrants.

Nos. 107 and 108 were issued to C. S. M. I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company and to return on completion of same.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd. Lieut.

Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

October, 18.

239. ENROLMENTS.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8716 Vol. A. F. Fernandes, No. 8717 Vol D. G. Souza, No. 8718 Vol. A. A. DaGama, No. 8719 Vol. A. Gomes, No. 8720 Vol. J. F. Pais, No. 8721 Vol. D. Wallace, No. 8722 Vol P. X. Pinto, No. 8725 Vol. J. S. Athaide, No 8724 Vol. J. B. Colaco, No. 8725 Vol. C. Pinto and No. 8726 Vol. C. Phillips, to "C" Company. No. 8727 Vol. C. Lobo, No. 8728 Vol. D. Dunn and No. 8729 Vol. E. Jacob to "F" Company. The undernamed having been reenrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 7226 Vol. F. Lobes.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.

Adjutant, Bombay Vol, Rifles.

NO ITALIAN MAILS.

No Italian Mails were received by the Inward English Mail steamer Caledoni which arrived yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malwa with the outward Mails of the 8th instant passed Suez at 3 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

BAKRID HOLIDAY IN POST OFFICE.

Wednesday the 20th instant being Id-uz-Zuha or Bakrid, will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same work hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of combined Post and Telegraph Offices will remain open.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Sohoni of the Depressed Class Mission Society will deliver a lecture on "The Depressed Classes and the work for their uplift" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum this evening at 6-30 p.m (S. T.).

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Eighth Anniversary of the above institution was celebrated on Sunday, when the Hon. Secretary read the report which stated that they had about 16 teachers. Their notation system had been adopted in other schools and they had demands from other places for teachers, trained in their institution. After the usual prayers, the gathering dispersed.

ENQUIRIES RE CASUALTIES.

With effect from the 20th October 1915, relatives of all British ranks, including Officers, to whom a notification of a casualty has been sent, should address their enquiries to the Central Casualty Bureau, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters, Simla, (Code address: "Casualties Simla"). No matter from what source the official notification of the casualty has been received.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 1st instant arrived here at 6-30 a.m. yesterday from London which port she left on the 25th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with 2,344 mail bags and a large number of registered packets and letters. She brought a heavy list of passengers numbering about 361, among whom were Sir Alexander McRobert, the Hon. Mr. H. H. Green and Lady Gibbons.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

Private, state and deferred telegrams for South-West Africa, formerly called German South-West Africa, may now be accepted via Bombay-Aden at the same rates as for Southern Rhodesia.

A wireless station has been opened at Singapore. The coast station charge is four annas a word. Messages for transmission by radio-telegraph can only be accepted in plain language, English or French.

The transmission of telegrams to or from places in Bulgaria is absolutely prohibited.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Mr. Rustamji Pestonji Karkaria will deliver a public lecture at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort on Friday 22nd October 1915 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Influence of European Languages on the Gujarati Language." This is the eigth lecture in the series of lectures on "Gujarati Language and Literature" organised by the Mandal.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabhvalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort,) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Theosophy in English Poetry." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

There will be a Magic Lantern Lecture on Tuesday by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla on "Our Solar System."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in the city on Friday, Middle and Lower Colaba and Dongri reporting one each of both cases. There were no cholera and small-pox cases. The total mortality from all causes was 71, as compared with 56 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 61 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,487, out of which 3 were found to be plague-stricken.

LAXMEE-NARAYAN TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Gocul das Tejpal Shree Lax-mee-Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank will be celebrated from Tuesday the 19th to Tuesday the 26th instant both days inclusive during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with the different festivities as mentioned below:—

Tuesday the 19th:—Worship during day time and Shree Hari Keerttan for Hindus at 9 p.m.

Thursday the 21st and Friday the 22nd:—Ram Leela at 9 p.m

Saturday the 23rd:—Fire-works at 9 p.m.

Sunday the 24th:—Ladies' gathering for giving prizes to the students of the G. T. Girls School at 4 p.m.

INQUEST ON A DEAD CHILD.

At the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose dead body was found in the compound of the Bombay Cotton Mill on the morning of the 7th instant. Jairam Shunker, who was alleged to have placed the body in the mill compound was present. Witnesses deposed that a widow named Kashibai who lived in a chawl at Kalachowkie gave birth to a child on the 4th instant, and Jairam, her brother-in-law, was seen depositing a bundle in the mill-compound at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant. Information was given to the Police. The bundle was opened, when it was found to contain the dead body of a child. Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, made a post-mortem examination which showed that the child was born alive and had breathed for a short time. The lungs were not fully expanded and a discoloured mark was noticed on the front of the neck, which looked like a bruise, but owing to decomposition the doctor was unable to say whether it was due to a bruise caused during life, or to decomposition. In the doctor's opinion the death was due to suffocation but he was unable to say whether it was from natural causes or violence.

Kashibai said the child was born dead and was left in a corner of the room. Jairam took it away the next day.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to suffocation, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show whether the suffocation was caused by violence or by natural causes. The jurors were of opinion that the body was placed in the compound of the mill by Jairam, and that his act amounted to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THE VICEROY AT KATHGODAM

OPENING OF GAULPARA BRIDGE.

(News Bureau.)

NAINI TAL, Oct. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Kathgodam by special train yesterday afternoon. His Excellency on arrival there was met by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff, the Commissioner and others. After lunch his Excellency accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and respective staffs proceeded to the Gaulpara Bridge and aqueduct and informally opened it. Later the party left for Naini Tal which was reached at 4 p.m.

"SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND"

An impression of a Zeppelin raid.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE REMEDIED.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

On the re-assembling of the Shia Conference this morning, the conference was informed on behalf of the East Indian Railway that the General Traffic Manager was fully alive to the needs and comforts of Mahomedan passengers and that Mahomedan watermen were already engaged on the E. I. Ry. Further, a man had already been deputed by the Railway to look after the comforts of Mahomedan passengers with regard to food, water etc. Upon this the Conference passed a vote of thanks to the E. I. Railway Company.

The next resolution requested the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces to reduce the fees in secondary schools, to raise the present maximum number of students admissble in a class and to abolish the rule imposing double fees on plucked candidates. After some amendments and discussion the resolution was finally adopted, praying the Director of Public Instruction to reduce the fees in secondary schools and to abolish the rule imposing double fees on failed candidates.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The All-India Shia Conference reassembling on Sunday morning Nawab Fateh Ali of Punjab was unanimously elected General Secretary of the Conference. He proposed the establishment of a Shia College which created so much enthusiasm that the audience were moved to tears of joy. Poems were recited and speeches referring to the sayings of Mohammed were delivered. Over Rs. 3 lakhs were promised on the spot, the Nawab of Rampur promising to contribute 2 lacs. The resolution which was put forward in the first sitting of the Conference praying that provision be made in the U. P. Municipal Bill for the exemption of religious buildings from various taxes was not passed.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

THE QUESTION OF SITE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 15.

The promoters of the Hindu University Society are anxious to start the teaching work as early as possible, preferably in July next and with this end in view they wish to take advantage of and utilise the present buildings of the Central Hindu College and all its equipments. The proposed site at Nagwa on the banks of the Ganges is not yet finally settled and if the present buildings are found suitable, a removal may not at all be necessary. But with some alterations and additions in the present buildings the University may begin its work at an early date. Sir Harcourt Butler's coming visit on the 18th October is reported to be in this connection. Nothing can, however, be finally decided until Sir Harcourt has tendered his advice after inspecting the present college buildings and its equipments.

LORD HARDINGE CONSENTS TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

RAJNAGAR, Oct. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to lay the foundations stone of the Hindu University and has telegraphed to the Maharaja of Darbangha as follows from Ambala Cantonment:—

"Have just read your letter and I readily accept the very kind invitation of the University Committee to lay the foundation stone of the new University in the success of which I take the greatest possible interest. It will be a very great pleasure for me to do so. I would suggest the 4th February as a convenient date if there is no objection to it."

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association announce the receipt, through the President of the local Police Centre of the Association, of a sum of Rs. 277-4-0 to its Red Cross War Fund, from the proceeds of a performance given by Karlekar's Grand Circus at Broach.

EIGHTH SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A SIGN OF SOCIAL UPLIFT.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

The 8th Sikh Educational Conference assembled at Ferozepur yesterday. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh, the President-elect could not come owing to illness and it was decided to select Sant Atra Singh as President. The Conference opened at eleven amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Several ladies also took part in the Conference which furnished evidence of social uplift of the Sikh community.

Sirdar Shyam Singh, the Chairman, commenced his speech soon after the arrival of the President, during the course of which he gave expression to an unique demonstration of loyalty, the reference to the gallant and heroic deeds of the 14th and 15th Sikhs in France and the Dardanelles being vociferously cheered. Observations regarding the conduct of the returned immigrants evoked cries of shame. Prayers for British victory were fervently joined in by the whole assembly.

PARSI STUDENTS' FUND.

A SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT CONCERT.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

A grand concert in aid of the Poona Poor Parsi Students' Fund was given at the Napier Cenema to-night under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity by distinguished people including Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and family Sir Dorab Tata and Lady Tata, Mr. R. B. Jijibhoy and family the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Khandalawala, Sirdar Dasbir Kaikobad and family, and other leading lights of the Parsi community.

Popular amateurs from Bombay took part including Mrs. Shehara Kapadia a prominent concert singer in Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonji Kapadia, and Mr. F. Framji.

Dr. Mody after the first act expressed thanks on behalf of the Poor Students Fund to Sir Perozeshah and Lady Mehta for their patronage and explained to the audience how very much Sir Pherozeshah appreciated the object for which the concert was organised. He also thanked the audience for their presence and the amateurs for the trouble they took in coming down all the way from Bombay.

GOKHAL MEMORIAL FUND.

The following fresh contributions towards the abovenamed fund are announced by the Honorary Secretaries:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 90,207-5; Messrs. Prajjee Surji & Co., (2nd instalment), Rs. 1,000; Shet Kalumal Shorimal, Rs. 1,000; Shet Tulsidas Tejpal, Rs. 1,000; Shet Laljee Gadhoo, Rs. 1,000; From Messrs. D. C. Vakil, C. J. Chinoy, V. J. Divecha and J. G. Munsif, Secretaries, the Smark Amateur Club, being the proceeds of an Amateur Performance, Rs. 601-6-9; Shet Vanmali Jetha, Rs. 500; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, (Solicitor), Rs. 250; Messrs. Duftary, Ferreira and Diwan, (Solicitors), Rs. 150; Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Chotubhoy, (Solicitors), Rs. 150; Shet Ramdas Mooljee, Rs. 100; Shet Sheorjee Valabhdas, Rs. 100; Mr. Bhimjee N. Dayal, (Solicitor), Rs. 100; Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavati, (Solicitors), Rs. 100; Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, (Solicitors), Rs. 100; the Sarasvat Brahman Samaj (1st instalment) through Mr. L. J. Kamat, Rs. 50; Mr. P. S. Laud, (Solicitor), Rs. 50; Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, (Solicitor), Rs. 50; Dr. Miss M. N. Joshi, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare, Rs. 25; Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, (Solicitor), Rs. 25; Mr. Rustomjee P. Pharucha, Rs. 25; Mr. S. N. Karanatki and his customs-office friends, Rs. 11; Mr. A. J. Pocha, (Solicitor), Rs. 10; Mr. S. K. Patel, Superintendent Boarding House, Borsad, (Kaira) Rs. 10; Mr. Kashinath Narayan Dalvi, Rs. 10; Mr. Jivan B. Ruparel, Rs. 10; and Sums under rupees ten, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 96, 759-11-9.

Arriving in Calcutta on the 26th instant Sir William Meyer Finance Member, leaves for Ranchi on the 28th. He visits Allahabad on the 31st instant and returns to Delhi on 2nd November.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

There is quite a boom in sensational films of sensational length in Bombay just now and the directors of the Olympia Cinematograph, not to be behind, are showing a great film of the famous Tannhouser Company, which for interest and sensation can hold its own with its rivals, while at the same time neither the story nor the incidents depicted make too large a demand on the credulity or the imagination of the spectators. Hargreaves, the chief character, is a man who, after having in his youth been associated with a gang of terrorists in Russia, leaves them, goes to America and makes his fortune. He is ultimately tracked down by the members of the secret society and discovered in New York. They are determined to get from him his fortune of a million dollars which he holds in cash. He has a daughter, very beautiful of course, whom he deposited in a school as a baby and has not seen for seventeen years. He decides upon flight but first sends for his daughter. The scent is too hot, however, and he is forced to fly from the gang a few hours before his daughter's arrival; making his escape from the roof in a balloon while the terrorists are searching the house for him. The ruffians believe that the million dollars is still in the house or in his daughter's possession and their efforts to kidnap her, which are foiled by the courage and skill of a young journalist with whom she is obviously in love, form the subject of a thrilling series of adventures. Those who like to see a real "thriller" in the way of a film, in which there is an exciting incident every minute, will do well to visit the Olympia this week where the second instalment of "The Million Dollar Mystery" is being shown. It is not necessary to have seen the first instalment to enjoy the second, as the story can quite easily be picked up. And it is possible to buy a two volume novel telling the whole story in detail. Last week we had only the preliminaries,—exciting as they were. The most thrilling incidents were yet to come. The mystery of the whereabouts of the dollars was yet to be cleared up. We saw them extracted from the safe but by whose hands was not shown, though one suspects them to be in the possession of the old butler. And there is also the mystery of the whereabouts of Hargreaves, whose balloon fell into the sea, to be solved.

INDIAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS ENTERTAINED.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION AT POONA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Sardar Srinavasarao C. Moodliar, a well-known philanthropist, entertained about one hundred wounded Indian soldiers from the Sassoon and Ghorpuri hospitals at the Empire Cinema this evening.

The soldiers were attended by the Hon. Mr. Hatch I.C.S., who drove many of them to the Cinema in his own motor car, by Major Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Easdon, Mr. Bell I.C.S., Capt. Tressider I.M.S., Mrs. Defrece, and Mrs. Mathews.

Although the majority were on crutches they appeared to enjoy themselves immensely. They were cinematographed by Mr. F. B. Stewart and eventually witnessed a cinema show.

Twenty motor cars kindly lent by European and Indian sympathisers were placed at the disposal of the soldiers.

Sardar Srinivasarao Moodliar was heartily thanked by all for his splendid entertainment, especially by the sick and wounded men.

DR. TURNER AS LEICESTER'S M.O.H.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From his letter to the Commissioner relative to the extension of his term of service as Health Officer of this city, published in the papers on the 12th instant, I was surprised to learn that Dr. Turner had, prior to his appointment in this city, served for several years as Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, the Mecca of the anti-vaccinationists.

Seeing that during the last forty years which period covers Dr. Turner's tenure of office as Leicester's Health Officer "no town in the kingdom of approximately equal population has had such a very low small-pox mortality as this almost completely unvaccinated population"—to quote Dr. A. R. Wallace, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. It is greatly to be deplored in the interests of public health of this city that Dr. Turner should have so completely ignored his experience of unvaccinated Leicester as actually to suggest in a letter, dated 14th August, 1912, addressed to the Commissioner, that vaccination is "the only safeguard against the loathsome disease" small-pox!—a mischievous medical dogma which members of the medical profession whose reputation and standing cannot be disputed have long since abandoned!

On the other hand, Dr. Turner's successor, the eminent Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., the present medical officer of health for Leicester, in a book entitled "The vaccination question in the light of modern experience: An appeal for reconsideration" frankly feels that he "must confess that my experience in Leicester . . has seriously shaken. . . beliefs (in vaccination) which I held prior to coming to Leicester." Dr. Millard has made himself prominent by his daring and disturbing innovation of actually according candid recognition to plain and undeniable facts.

At the Sanitary Congress at Blackpool (July 13) Dr. Millard is reported in the Manchester papers to have stated:—

"He ridiculed the idea of anyone prophesying an epidemic of small-pox if the people were not vaccinated and urged that the true way to deal with small-pox was isolation. . . . . ."—Yours, etc.

M.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Precept—and Practice

"India Daily News."—The following extract, from the Government memorandum on the report of the Commissioner of Excise is curious. "The Governor in Council has noted with appreciation the keen interest which is displayed by the members of all the Boards, and the sense of responsibility they have displayed in carrying out the declared policy of Government. An important result that has been achieved is the close association between the Calcutta Temperance Federation and the Excise Department." And this in face of the fact that the Rs. 3,000 a month drink shop was located in violation of every precept laid down by themselves and the "Temperance League." It was placed 20 feet from the entrance of a market and in front of a school and a Mahomedan hostel, and in a very frequented locality—three cardinal objections in the "declared policy of the Government." One would have thought that on these facts being brought to the notice of Lord Carmichael, he would have at once said: "This sort of thing is a scandal and brings discredit on us as a Government. We have pledged ourselves to a certain policy and we cannot treat it like a scrap of paper. This matter must be enquired into and at once stopped." But, no! The above paragraph goes forth about "the application of the sense of responsibility" the Licensing Boards have displayed in carrying out "the declared policy of the Government." This sort of announcement is hardly the act of a reasoning Government. We will leave it at that. What did Lord Chesterfield advise about avoiding ridicule?

The Viceroy and the Public Services.

The "Hindu."—Efficiency, according to Lord Curzon, is another name for centralisation, and the secret he told the Services as the result of his seven long years captaincy was:—"I believe in a strong Government of India, gathering into its own hand and controlling all the reins. . I would ride the Local Governments on the snaffle and not on the curb. . . I am not one of those who hold the view that Local Governments are hampered in their administration by excessive centralisation or that any great measures of devolution would produce better results." Much water has flowed in the Ganges since these utterances. The creed of efficiency and centralisation resulted in incalculable mischief, and it was no easy task to reverse the rapid wheel of administrative revolution left as a legacy by His Lordship to his successors. It was a mighty effort that was made to ease the runaway race horse. Educated India is asking for Home Rule to-day, mighty events are happening in the world, prominent English statesmen are coming to recognise India's claim to an ampler voice in the councils of the Empire, and there is a growing desire to look at India from a wider angle of vision. We hope the change will not prove to be a thing of the moment, an accident of fortuitous circumstances, and that the gifts of imagination and sympathy which H. E. Lord Hardinge bespoke for the Services, will not fail them when they are needed most. The public services are really a misnomer, and they are the masters and not the servants of the public. We fervently hope this will change.

Tata Research Institute.

The "Tribune."—What is incomprehensible is the attitude of Government, their unwillingness to publish the report of the Committee that was recently appointed to investigate into the matter. It is really sad to contemplate the situation. The ideals of the great founder and the real condition of the Institute at the present time give room to melancholy reflections. Once more we appeal to Government to welcome and invite men like Dr. Ray and Dr. Bose on the staff. We also appeal to Government to take the public into their confidence and publish the report of the Committee.

Germans at Large.

The "Madras Mail."—After fourteen months of war there are still Germans at large in India. We can only presume the real policy of the Government is to intern or repatriate such on the announcement of peace. Perhaps the Government will permit us to draw their attention to the case published in this paper yesterday, in which a German lady, formerly a Missionary in India, has been sentenced at Darlington to six months' imprisonment for seeking military information. That lady, by marrying an English clergyman, had become a British subject, and was to that extent less likely to act against British interests than some of the German women still at large in India. The case seems to us illuminating. But the Government of India appear to have no eyes for such things, and to give their ears only to bloating appeals for toleration of enemies in our midst. We are disgusted with the whole topic, but we shall continue to deal with it as long as there is a single German at large in India.

The Viceroyalty.

The "Leader."—Lord Hardinge knows and sympathises with India and her children's hopes under British auspices, while thinking Indians have learnt to repose confidence in and feel respect for His Lordship. None of the names that have so far been mentioned as his possible successor inspires enthusiasm. It would be something if His Excellency is to be succeeded by Sir John Simon or Mr. Runciman or Lord Dudley. But we have not seen any of these names mentioned in connection with the Indian Viceroyalty. The office of head of the Government of India was never a sinecure or an easy job. It is becoming increasingly difficult. The finest qualities of a gentleman and a statesman can alone bring success to its occupant. India recognizes these qualities in the present Viceroy; she will rejoice if his tenure of office be extended by another year.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, Oct. 18, 1915.

THE WAR.

The most satisfactory news of the week-end is that the first contingent of Allied troops left Salonika on Saturday for the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. This comes very well on top of the report of the appealing telegram sent by the Germans to Sofia recounting their terrible losses on the Belgrade front and urging their new allies to commence to attack the Serbians without delay. We do not know as yet how many of the Allied troops are on their way to the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, but we know that there were already at least 100,000 troops at Salonika, more have probably since arrived, and, no doubt, all these are being dispatched to the front as fast as trains will carry them. The Bulgarians thus have something more to think of than attacking the Serbians and the initial stage of the conditions asked for by the latter that, if they were freed from anxiety as to the defence of the Bulgarian frontier, they would undertake to deal with the Austro-German attack, has been fulfilled. All accounts show that the Austro-German advance is proving a most expensive affair,—according to one account more expensive than the costly offensive on the Russian front. The Serbians are undoubtedly well out of Belgrade. The city, as was shown last year, is not easy to defend, and they are in a much more advantageous position in occupation of the hills overlooking the Morava and Mlava valleys. The enemy, it is stated, are attacking the hills in great force but their advance is slow, and the only anxiety is that revealed in the telegram which states that the army which is holding the Pojarovatz front may be divided, the right wing being thrown north-eastwards on the Roumanian frontier and the road thus possibly opened up for the Austro-German armies to Bulgaria. The arrival of the British and French troops is, therefore, eagerly looked for. Brigadier-General Hamilton, who is now at Nish, will by now have fully settled the joint plan of campaign. The railway communication between Salonika and the Serbian front is direct and the passage of troop trains should take from two-and-a-half to three days. If the Allies are able to send to the Balkan theatre the required 300,000 men, and to send them up in a fairly continuous flow, the anxiety of the Serbians should, if they can hold their own for a few days longer, be set at rest.

Judging by the news that is coming from the Western front there has been no dangerous weakening of the Allies' line by the diversion of troops to the Balkans. The Germans at the end of the week, selecting what they apparently conceived to be the most vulnerable section of the French line, launched a furious attack on a three mile front in the Vosges. They were repulsed almost everywhere, but succeeded in reoccupying some trenches on the very summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf. These have since been captured, however, by a counter-attack. From the North Sir John French sends the gratifying report that the British have further improved their position in the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where the main German trench was captured on Wednesday last. Elsewhere German attacks have everywhere been repulsed. In the East the Russians are maintaining the strenuous character of their offensive in Galicia, where they are inflicting heavy blows on the enemy and have driven a wedge between the Austro-German armies. In the centre they have driven an enemy force across the Pripet, while the strength of their resistance in the Dvinsk region has necessitated the diversion of three divisions, intended for Serbia, to the reinforcement of von Hindenburg. Thus the enemy have quickly realised the risk they took in weakening their Eastern front for the prosecution of the Serbian campaign and the reinforcement of the West, whither eight divisions have been sent and were possibly employed on the attack in the Vosges. Germany has been responsible for many surprises during the war but it will be more than a surprise, it will be a miracle, if she can find the men to resist the Russians in the East, the Franco-British offensive in the West and for the prosecution of her risky and ambitious undertaking in the South.

In the meanwhile the enemy is faced with a new anxiety. Why a British submarine campaign was not undertaken earlier in the Baltic we need not pause to enquire. That there was good reason for it we may be sure, for the British Navy, whose achievements in the war fully equal in their skill and amazing efficiency anything that has been accomplished by the German army, does not leave undone anything that can possible be done. But now that the British submarines have set to work on the trade route between Sweden and Germany they are showing the enemy how effective a submarine campaign against commerce can be rendered. The trade between the two countries is paralysed. Vessels that have been carrying contraband to the German Baltic ports dare not leave the Swedish ports. The enemy squadrons sent out to deal with the menace have been routed with severe loss. It is now stated that the vessels holding the iron ore and other commodities, for which Germany is waiting, will be escorted in batches by protecting squadrons of cruisers and destroyers but the latter have got to get to their destination first and there is no likelihood if they succeed in reaching it that they will be able to convoy their protegees back in safety. Still more interesting is the further description of the British fleet at sea which comes from Mr. Palmer, the American author, who was previously allowed to give us our first glimpse of the British Navy at work and the first revelation of its wonderful achievements in dealing with the submarine menace. He speaks of a huge battleship having joined the Fleet, whose great guns are not intended to hit ships but will turn to dust and ashes what they do hit. This is followed by the significant remark that the Fleet may shortly have an opportunity of showing its giant power. It has been till now an unwritten secret that the British Admiralty was not without plans for overcoming the obstacles that have hitherto prevented the British Navy from getting at its foe. The battleship to which Mr. Palmer refers is the first, but not the only one, of a type designed to be able to reduce to "dust and ashes" the powerful land fortifications, that have made an offensive against modern arsenals impracticable, at safe distance from their own guns.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

Of late we have had occasion to dwell on the progressive activities of the important Indian States. It is, indeed, a sign not without hope for the future that fresh vitality is being infused in their administration. Baroda and Mysore are outstanding instances of this. These two States were the first to introduce co-operative societies in their territories and their example has been followed by other States, notably Hyderabad, Gwalior and Indore,—though the co-operative movement has yet made no substantial progress in these three States. That the advance in Mysore has been the most remarkable must have been evident to those who have followed, from day to-day, the proceedings of the Fifth Co-operative Conference which held its session in Mysore last week. As the Yuvaraja said in opening the Conference, the co-operators of Mysore had every reason to be proud of the position which the co-operative movement has reached in ten years. They have 750 societies with a membership of 53,267 and a working capital of over thirty lakhs. Their total transactions last year exceeded a crore of rupees, they earned a net profit of one lakh, and they saved in interest a sum of about three lakhs. More important than these figures, and the Yuvaraja did well to emphasize the point, are the moral and educational effects of the movement.

A feature of the growth of co-operation in Mysore is that, while in the rest of India co-operators are still mostly thinking of undertaking other and higher forms of co-operation than credit, in Mysore the first step in the direction of agricultural and industrial co-operation has already been taken. Many of the societies there are popularizing the use of agricultural machinery, some of them are supplying seed and manure, and a few of them are thinking of a common sale of the produce of their members. There are also about 20 societies working for the benefit of weavers, over half-a-dozen societies for sugarcane crushing, jaggery-making and rice-hulling and two or three for co-operative irrigation. From the variety of interests served, it is evident that in Mysore the possibilities of the movement have been fully realised. Moreover the progress made in popularizing non-agricultural, and non-credit agricultural societies and the activities of credit societies in agricultural improvement show the existence of healthy co-ordination of the efforts of the departments of agriculture, industries and co-operation as a result of the continued activity of the Economic Conference on which these three departments are represented together with that of education,—without the co-operation of which no effort at improvement can be really and permanently successful.

The societies in Mysore have collected their own capital locally, though there are a few central banks. But, as the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the President of the Conference, pointed out, to meet the financial requirements of the future, the existence of an apex bank for co-ordinating and regulating the co-operative finance of the State was essential. It is satisfactory that the Conference passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of such a bank. Another interesting feature is that, while more than 58 per cent. of the amount advanced in loans was given for productive purposes and 15 per cent. for the purpose of food and other necessaries of life, only less than 9 per cent. was advanced for non-productive purposes. In this connection, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai struck a timely note of warning by which many zealots in the cause may well profit. "If," he said. the final goal of the movement is to supplant the Sowcar, it must grant to its members the facilities which they used to get from the Sowcar, and as the agriculturist has been in the habit of getting loans for marriage expenses and other social functions, it would not be advisable for the societies to decline any such loans.

For that would be to force him again into the hands of the Sowcar, who will be only too glad to get back his clientele. Of course while the societies should not refuse to grant loans for such purposes, the members of the managing committees should, by the use of moral force, induce the borrowing members to reduce such expenditure to the bare minimum. The Conference during its three days' sittings did much useful work and passed many resolutions which when carried into effect cannot but strengthen the movement in the State. Not the least important and suggestive result of the Conference was the decision to arrange for the holding of the next Conference, not by the co-operative department, but by the whole body of the co-operators themselves. This is the first step in de-officializing the movement and making it, as in its essence it is, a purely popular one.

Notes of the Day.

The Cabinet and Compulsion.

It would be interesting to know the reason of the reported resignation of the Attorney-General. It is natural to jump to the conclusion, of course, that this has something to do with the question of compulsory service, and many may see in it a precursor of the break-up of the Cabinet on this question. It is more likely, however, that Sir Edward Carson is out of agreement with his colleagues as to what shall be done with the Home Rule Act, a matter of an awkward nature that has got to be settled presently. Judging by Lord Kitchener's appeal to the recruiting authorities in Birmingham, voluntaryism is to be put to a final appeal before compulsion in any form is resorted to. Whether it comes or not, it is not to be supposed that even its most sturdy opponents hitherto will stand against it, if and when it is realised that the men cannot be got without it. It will be noticed that our London correspondent expresses the opinion that, in spite of the Premier's dislike of compulsion, Mr. Asquith would not oppose his colleagues in the Cabinet, if a majority of them decided that it was necessary. But whether it will be so or not still remains to be seen.

The English Press and India.

Sympathetic comments have been made in Liberal papers regarding India's representation on the Imperial Conference. As the "Manchester Guardian" says, the struggle with Germany has made all English-speaking people more keenly conscious of the principle of union through liberty on which, with whatever temporary backslidings, the growth of the British Empire has on the whole depended. To extend these principles to India is the problem of Empire to-day and will be the greatest triumph of British statesmanship. "The Germans," the same journal adds, "were going to bring our 'ramshackle Empire' down about our ears. We have it in our power to show them that freedom and equality of treatment are a better cement than subjection and discipline." And the "Daily News" is even more emphatic: "No people of the Empire has established its claim at a higher cost than India. Canada and Australia have sent their sons to die for their kindred. India's have fallen fighting for an alien race." The "Westminster Gazette," while expressing satisfaction that one result of the war should be this growth of friendship and appreciation between the component parts of the Empire states, what is the belief of all right-minded Englishmen, that the problem of Imperial development, which will be no easy one, will be successfully solved. To that end, it adds, the request of India for admission to the Imperial Conference is a striking and significant event. But that this participation should be a real one, it is also essential that the slow advances in self-government which India is making should continue, not only for her own benefit but in the interests of the general stability of the Empire, "until she acquires substantial control of her own internal affairs."

Count Reventlow's Latest.

The latest illustration of German ingenuity in interpreting international military law,—or rather inventing it,—for the convenience of the Germans, comes from Count Reventlow, who has been attacking the British Government for not ordering the evacuation of cities likely to be raided by Zeppelins. When cities are bombarded (from the air in the dark), he says, accidents are inevitable, and evacuation is the only safe precaution:

The British Government is assuming a grave responsibility by not taking such measures. It only shows beyond doubt that the British Government is not only glad to see the wounding and killing of non-combatants by German air attacks, but considers these things necessary in order to be able to advertise its moral indignation at German barbarism.

As the "Westminster Gazette" remarks, there is something almost ingenuous in the notion that we are anxious to make evidence of German barbarism,—as if already the evidence were not complete, conclusive and overwhelming. Still, as at present advised, the British Government do *not* propose to evacuate London, not even to relieve Count Reventlow's anxieties as to the safety of its civilian population.

Lord Crewe's Estate for Sale.

The interesting announcement was made in Mail week that Lord Crewe has decided to break up his estates at Tetton, Elton, and Elwarth, near Sandbach, Cheshire. The lots, which number more than 100, include dairy farms and many holdings and sites, as well as some of the prettiest parts of Cheshire, exterding over about 1,340 acres. The sale, however, will not affect Lord Crewe's delightful home, Crewe Hall, where he is a popular and respected landlord. The old hall was one of Inigo Jones's works, but it was burnt to the ground in 1866, and there is a piquant story to the effect that as the place was burning Lord Houghton had a table brought on to the lawn and wired to his architect: "Crewe is burning; come and build it up again." The present Earl sold the Fryston Hall Estate, near Pontefract, some years ago. The famous Lord Houghton delighted in the place, which was visited by almost all the literary celebrities of the Victorian era. Carlyle went there, and when Lord Houghton suggested to him that a factory chimney spoiled the view, he said, "Nonsense. It's just the pleasantest feature in the whole bit of scenery. It shows that somebody at any rate is doing something in this part of the world."

Extravagant Use of Doctors.

The following appears in "Truth" :—

From what I hear there is a good deal of waste of medical strength in the Indian Expeditionary Force now fighting in France owing to there being an I.M.S. officer as well as a senior assistant surgeon attached to each unit, while in the British Expeditionary Force there is only one R.A.M.C. officer so attached. Seeing that medical officers' work in the firing line almost wholly consists of rendering first aid to wounded men, and that all cases requiring attention are immediately sent back to the clearing hospitals in rear, this duplication of medical officers seems unnecessary, especially as experienced officers are so badly wanted at the clearing and base hospitals.

There are some 100 or more medical officers on the Indian establishment known as senior assistant surgeons, all of whom are fully qualified by degrees obtained at the Indian colleges, where students undergo a four-year course. The only difference between these Indian surgeons and I.M.S. officers is that the former have Indian and the latter British diplomas, but at such a time as this, or, for the matter of that, at any time, it seems a pity to let this difference of degree stand in the way of usefulness. There is really no reason except professional jealousy why every one of these surgeons should not be given an independent charge.

The difference in diplomas is, of course, one to take into consideration and it is not the only difference, since there is the I.M.S. examination to be considered. But that does not seem to us to affect the soundness of the contention that it is an absurd waste of *personnel* at present to have two doctors attached to each unit.

A Hero's Reward.

"Truth" tells an entertaining story of the Zeppelin raid of three weeks ago. A civilian residing in a certain part of "the London district" happened to possess a gun. On the arrival of the Zeppelin he boldly ran with his weapon into his backyard and blazed away at the invader. The effect of this gallant act upon the Zeppelin was most satisfactory, as she moved off almost immediately; but the consequences to our brave defender were most unfortunate. The lady next door,—just what might be expected of a lady next door,—ran for the police and reported that her neighbour was signalling to the enemy with a gun. So no sooner had the Englishman's home been delivered from the German invader than it was raided by his own countrymen. The valiant householder was ignominiously marched off to the police-station, and called upon to exculpate himself from a charge of treachery. Thus do we reward our heroes.

Sir James Murray and His Dictionary.

From a tribute appearing in a section of the Oxford Dictionary, which is about to be published, it appears that the great wish of Sir James Murray, who died in July last was, as might have been expected, that he should live to finish the Dictionary on his eightieth birthday in 1917. As we now know, however, the unceasing labour of three and thirty years has ended when less than a tenth part of the work still remained to be done. But almost within a week of his death, it is said, he was still hard at work showing, as Dr. Bradley wrote of a visit made to him, "not a little of the zest and mental lucidity that I remembered of old." In the preceding months, while barely convalescent from an illness that seemed to bring him to the gates of death, he had prepared, and at the appointed date of July 1, published his usual "double section." The words contained in it, Dr. Bradley says, "present an extraordinary number of difficult problems, which are handled with the editor's characteristic sagacity and resource; the section is a piece of his work of which he might be proud." It has always been the rule that each of the editors should be exclusively responsible for the portions of the Dictionary issued under his name. The sections in the hands of Dr. Bradley, Dr. Craigie, Mr. Onions, and their staffs, will not be affected. But Sir James Murray at the beginning laid the lines and drew the plan; in the prosecution of the work, when it became clear that it must be shared, his amazing capacity for unremitting labour enabled him to take more than an equal part, and the volumes produced by himself show characteristic excellences which cannot be exactly matched, though they may be rivalled by merits of another kind. He will not write the last pages, but more than that of any other man his name will be associated with the long and efficient working of the great engine of research by which the Dictionary has been produced.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DEATH-GRAPPLE IN SERBIA.

SERBIANS' SPLENDID RESISTANCE.

HOT FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN WEST.

BRILLIANT BRITISH SUBMARINE EXPLOIT.

EARL KITCHENER'S APPEAL FOR MORE MEN.

The Serbians, in what is described as an epoch-making death grapple, are offering a magnificent resistance to the invaders. The Germans have sent a wireless to the German Legation at Sofia, stating that their losses are terrible. The arrival of the French and British troops is anxiously awaited owing to the pressure exerted by large German reinforcements on the Serbian right wing. The Serbians are convinced if the Allies arrive promptly and in sufficient numbers, the Austrians and Germans will find their graves in Servia.

There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment in Artois, especially in front of Loos and north-eastward of Souchez. In Lorraine several counter-attacks have been repulsed. The enemy in force attacked Linge and Schratzmacneb in the Vosges, but were completely repulsed.

The Russians have sharply countered the enemy's offensive in the Strypa region, by delivering a flank attack on advancing columns west of Tarnapol and driving them back to the river with heavy losses. This menaces the roads to Lemberg by driving a wedge between two armies. The necessity of reinforcing General von Hindenberg has diverted three divisions intended for Serbia.

A great fight has taken place off the Danish Island of Moen between a British submarine, a German cruiser and three torpedo boats. The submarine sank a torpedo boat—another report says two—when the German squadron fled. The Petrograd communiqué announces that British submarines in the Baltic have sunk five German transports and forced another to run ashore.

Allied troops left Salonika on Saturday for the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

Italy has consulted on the Salonika expedition question, and considers she will best aid Serbia by not diminishing the pressure on the Alps. Her ships, arms and material are at the disposal of the Allies.

In the concluding part of his statement on the Balkans, Sir E. Grey laid stress on the mutual obligations of Greece and Serbia: their interests being one, in the long run they stand or fall together.

SERBIANS' MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

EXCEEDING ALL EXPECTATIONS.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE FOR SALONIKA

EPOCH-MAKING DEATH GRAPPLE

SERBIANS' MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

INVADERS MAY FIND GRAVES IN SERBIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PARIS, Oct. 16.

Latest reports from Nish show that the Serbians in an epoch-making death grapple with the invaders are offering a magnificent resistance.

The Austrians and Germans have already lost twenty-thousand killed and forty-thousand wounded on the Obrenovatz-Belgrade-Semendria-Gradishte front.

The Germans have sent a radiogramme message to the German Legation in Sofia stating that their losses are terrible, and that the Serbian resistance is exceeding all expectations. The message urges that Bulgaria must begin to attack the Serbians without delay.

ENEMY'S SLOW ADVANCE.

Despite the enemy's most violent attacks and superiority in heavy artillery the Serbians still hold the positions along the Drina, Save and Danube dominating the Germans at Semendria and Belgrade.

The enemy have been able to advance only ten miles on the Morava plain and are attacking the hills separating the Morava and Mlava valleys, in great force.

Their objective appears to be to capture the large copperworks near Zaitchar and to effect a junction with the Bulgarians in the Timok valley.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIES ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

Owing to large German reinforcements, estimated at eighty thousand, the Serbian right wing is being pressed and it is feared that the army, which is gallantly holding the Pojarovatz front, may be cut in two, the right wing being thrown on the Rumanian frontier.

Therefore, the arrival of the French and British troops is anxiously awaited. The Serbians are convinced, that if the Allies arrive promptly and in sufficient numbers, the Austrians and Germans will find their grave in Serbia.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

CENTINGE, Oct. 16.

An Austrian offensive began yesterday against Montenegro along the whole Montenegrin front.

The Austrians tried at three places to cross the river Drina and attack the Montenegrins operating in Bosnia.

The Austrians were everywhere repulsed with considerable loss.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

KING CONSTANTINE WRITES TO KING FERDINAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.

According to a Budapest telegram King Ferdinand has received a Greek envoy bearing an autograph letter from King Constantine. The audience was a long one.

SERBIA DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Serbia has declared war on Bulgaria in consequence of Bulgaria's having invaded Serbia.

BRITAIN AT WAR WITH BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Great Britain has declared that a state of war exists with Bulgaria.

BLOCKADE OF BULGARIAN COAST.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is officially announced that the Vice-Admiral commanding in the Eastern Mediterranean squadron of the Allied Fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea commencing from six o'clock in the morning on October 16th.

Forty-eight hours' grace will be granted for the departure of neutral vessels in the blockaded area

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

MAINTAINS STRICT NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, Oct 16.

On the proposal of the Rumanian Premier, M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Cabinet has decided to maintain strict neutrality.

HOT FIGHTING ON STRYPA FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK IN DISORDER.

RUSSIANS STORM VILLAGE IN LAKE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.

The Russians have sharply countered the enemy's offensive in the Strypa region by delivering a flank attack on advancing columns west of Tarnopol and driving them back towards the river with heavy losses.

The village of Harvoronka, the scene of the recent Russian victory, is again the centre of hot fighting.

The enemy after three fruitless attacks during the day charged with the bayonet during the night of October 13th, but a strong counter-attack drove them back in disorder to the trenches.

At another point in the same region the Russians allowed the enemy to approach to close quarters and then charged and threw them back to the Strypa River.

The Russians further north stormed a village in the lake region and threw the enemy across the Pripet.

The general situation in the Dvinsk region is unchanged. The cannonading here is most severe.

THE SUCCESS AT TARNOPOL.

WEDGE DRIVEN BETWEEN OPPOSING ARMIES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Russians success at Tarnopol, menacing the roads to Lemberg, has driven a wedge between the army of General Bothmer and that of General Pflanzer, while the necessity of reinforcing General von Hindenburg at Dvinsk has diverted three divisions intended for Serbia.

Experts believe that General von Hindenburg is preparing again to strike heavily to compensate for the German checks in the south.

THE TSAR'S MOVEMENTS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.

The Tsar, after a short stay at Tsarskoe Selo, has returned to the front with the Tsarevitch.

ITALY AND BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN ALOOF.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

M. Viviani announced in the Senate that there was reason to believe that Italy would not remain aloof from the Allies' operations in the Balkans.

A telegram from Bukharest says that Brigadier-General A. B. Hamilton has arrived at Nish.

PRESSURE ON ALPS TO BE MAINTAINED.

SHIPS, ARMS AND MATERIAL AT ALLIES DISPOSAL.

ROME, Oct. 16.

An inspired statement explains that Italy has been consulted regarding the Salonika expedition. She considers she will best aid Serbia by not diminishing the pressure in the Alps, but has placed her ships, arms and material at the disposal of the Allies. Subsequently if necessary she will send men.

All military measures necessitated by the situation will be taken on all frontiers.

PRAHOVO-NISH RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

SERBIAN REFUGEES ARRIVING AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A telegram from Athens say that railway communications have been cut between Prahovo and Nish for a distance of forty-six miles. Serbian refugees are arriving at Salonika.

ALLIED TROOPS LEAVE SALONIKA.

FOR SERBO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.

Allied troops left Salonika on Saturday for the Serbian front on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS IN ARTOIS.

INTENSE CANNONADE BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE.

FIERCE TRENCH FIGHTING IN VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 15.

The communiqué says: There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment in Artois especially in front of Loos and north-eastward of Souchez.

An intense cannonade took place at Lihons and also between the Oise and the Aisne. French batteries in Champagne energetically replied to the concentration of the enemy's artillery.

A French curtain of fire in Lorraine stopped the violent German bombardment.

There has been fierce trench fighting in the Vosges.

GREAT GERMAN ATTACK.

REPULSED ALMOST EVERYWHERE.

PARIS Oct. 16.

A great German attack on a three miles front in the Vosges is the feature of tonight's communiqué which says that the assault was preceded by violent gusts of shells of all calibres, great bombs and jets of burning petrol.

The enemy were repulsed almost everywhere and only succeeded in reoccupying trenches on the very summit of Hartmassweilerkopf.

French artillery fire wrecked the German trenches and demolished two blockhouses at Violu.

A violent artillery duel continued most of the day in front of Loos and in the Givenchy Wood.

The enemy in Champagne succeeded east of Auberive in regaining a footing in a part of their old trenches. The French in Lorraine recaptured, the section of trenches held by the enemy since October 9th.

HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

BRITISH IMPROVE THEIR POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Field-Marshal French says in a despatch: South of the La Bassee Canal we further improved our position in the Hohenzollern redoubt. We hold all ground gained on October 13th.

FIGHTING IN LORRAINE.

ENEMY'S FUTILE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

The communiqué says we repulsed in Lorraine last night several counter-attacks against the trenches we occupied yesterday, taking a hundred prisoners.

The enemy in force attacked Linge and Schratzmaenele in the Vosges after a violent bombardment, but were completely repulsed.

There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

POSITIONS RECAPTURED.

AEROPLANES BOMBARD SABLONS AND METZ.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

The communiqué says: A vigorous counter-attack enabled us to recapture all our positions on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf and also to carry the fort previously held by the enemy.

A squadron of aeroplanes bombarded Sablons station and Metz. Numerous explosions were observed.

We completely repulsed a fresh attack in Artois. Trench fighting and cannonading continue south of the Somme and grenade fighting in Argonne.

DETAINED OR CAPTURED GERMAN VESSELS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The "London Gazette" contains a list of twenty-four small German vessels of a hundred and two-hundred tons now at Grimsby and Newcastle, detained or captured, in continuation of the list published on September 17th.

DUKE OF ORLEANS RETURNS BULGARIAN ORDERS.

PARIS, Oct. 15.

The Duke of Orleans has sent a letter to King Ferdinand desiring him to take back his Bulgarian orders.

A GLIMPSE OF THE GRAND FLEET

EMBODIMENT OF WORLD POWER.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A glimpse of the activities of the Grand Fleet is again furnished the nation by the American correspondent, Mr. Palmer.

In an article describing the visit to the Fleet at sea he says that the overwhelming impressions conveyed to him were its absolute proof against submarines, its power to accomplish its primary objective at any time and its immense reserve of strength available in almost any conceivable emergency.

He says that even as an American he had a lump in his throat when he winessed the embodiment of world power. Incidentally Mr. Palmer relates the queer sensation felt by fire-control officers during battle.

They said that everything in the fight was as they expected it to be, only when shells burst against the armour, fragments were visible as they flew about, and they had the extraordinary desire to reach out and catch them.

They also mentioned that not one in twenty German shells hit at eighteen thousand yards.

SENSATIONAL NEW GUNS.

Another correspondent tells of new submarines and of destroyers of incredible speed which turn almost in their own length.

The Dominions will be represented in the next battle by the Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A great battleship joined the Fleet not many days ago. Its guns are not intended to hit ships; what they do hit will crumble to ashes and dust. Jellicoe's men think that the Fleet will soon show its giant power.

EARL KITCHENER ON RECRUITING.

"WE MUST HAVE MORE MEN IMMEDIATELY."

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In a message to the Birmingham recruiting authorities Lord Kitchener says:—

I shall need still more men if the present field armies and the armies which are proceeding abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men and that immediately.

SHOCKING ATROCITY BY GERMANS.

LADY NURSE EXECUTED IN BELGIUM.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.

The American Ambassador has notified the Foreign Office, that Miss Edith Cavell, lately head of the Training School at Brussels, was arrested by the Germans on August 5th, sentenced to death and executed on October 13th, on a charge of harbouring fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and assisting them to escape from Belgium to join the colours.

As far as the Foreign Office is aware she was not charged with espionage.

HORROR IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A thrill of horror has passed through Britain at the execution of Miss Cavell, who was one of the head nurses in Brussels. It is regarded as atrocious on such a charge.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SIR E. CARSON.

LONDON, Oct 16.

The "Daily News" says that Sir Edward Carson has resigned the office of Attorney-General, but the Government hopes that he will withdraw his resignation, hence no announcement has been made. The paper adds, that the reason for his resignation is not known.

TURKISH DECORATION FOR GERMANS

LONDON, Oct. 15.

According to the "Cologne Gazette" the Iron Crescent has been awarded to a number of Germans for special services with the Turkish Army.

LONDON LETTER.

A WEEK OF GOOD NEWS

SUCCESSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

GOVERNMENT AND COMPULSION.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

The news of the great advance on the Western Front and the Allies' successes caused a great revulsion of feeling in England in mid week; the gloomy feelings of the past few months giving wa to a mood of optimism.

The question of Compulsory Service is discussed by our correspondent. The Prime Minister is reported to be definitely against such a step while Lord Kitchener, it is said, favours the operation of the Militia Ballot, if it becomes necessary to depart from voluntaryism.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The cables will doubtless have reflected an extraordinary change of the public atmosphere during the week. Since Sunday afternoon, when special editions carried the first news over the London region, the posters and headlines have been singing of victory,—singing, the cautious person may be disposed to think, a little more loudly and insistently than the official dispatches actually warrant. If, however, there is exaggeration in the newspaper displays, we cannot pretend to be surprised. The period of comparative inaction has been a prolonged trial to the nation's nerves, and news of so decisive an advance, even though the line be restricted, was bound to come as a tremendous relief and stimulus. The inevitable comedy has been supplied by the Northcliffe papers. "The Times" began its right-about-turn in connection with the observation to the effect that those who had known the real facts about the Russian retreat have the right to rejoice over the foiling of Hindenburg and Mackensen; while the "Daily Mail" and its evening counterpart have been at least as jubilant over Sir John French's success as the journals whose refusal to echo Carmelite House provoked the Northcliffe organs to a daily repeated dose of invective.

THE GREAT ADVANCE.

At present, of course, it is impossible for us to say whether the terrific bombardment and the series of Allied successes are to be taken as an actual beginning of the great advance; but the belief that it is so, and that it can be maintained, is the foundation of the immense accession of hope that has come to the British public. The papers treat the results as of vastly greater significance than anything that has occurred on the Western Front since the Battle of the Marne, while the buoyant optimism of Colonel Maude leads him to predict an advance to the Rhine within a month. Nothing, as we know, can avail to depress Colonel Maude for longer than a few hours; but common sense and recent experience should serve to restrain our hopes within reasonable limits. The Allies at last are beginning to realise their full resources. The bombardment, vividly described by German observers, furnished evidence that the stocks of ammunition are now sufficient to allow of long-continued battering of the enemy's lines, and the havoc wrought among the defences has, by all accounts, been of indescribable effect. So much appears to be established, and the public takes for granted that Joffre and French would not have entered upon this unexampled offensive if they were not confident of being able to follow it up. Beyond this it would not be prudent to go at present; but we may hope that before these words are in print the cable will have brought you a mass of later news justifying the high estimate of this week's results.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN ENGLAND.

The war news, good or bad, has an immediate significance in regard to the Home situation; and it is most instructive to watch the ways in which the news of victory is interpreted, according as the interpreter does or does not believe in the immediate necessity of altering the British military system. The renewed offensive means a greater wastage of men. The great advance must mean a terribly increased wastage. And the advocates of Compulsory Service inevitably take occasion to declare that compulsion alone can avail to provide the necessary reserves. The

(Continued on page 10.)

SIR E. GREY ON THE BALKANS

NO FEELING OF UNITY.

GREECE AND SERBIA STAND OF FALL TOGETHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Sir Edward Grey then explained how the Allies had worked for a Balkan agreement, but the Sovereigns and Governments of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria succeeded in forcing a policy of war against that of the Allies, which was founded upon the realisation of the hopes and aspirations of all the Balkan States, implying an opportunity to the peoples of the same race, sentiments and religion, to join themselves to that State which was most akin to them. The feeling of the Balkans, however, was not one of union, and it was clear that only a preponderating victory by the Allies would have achieved a policy of union.

BULGARIA BRIBED AT EXPENSE OF NEIGHBOURS.

In the course of the negotiations we were informed that the Central Powers offered Bulgaria more for her neutrality than the Allies could, in common fairness, offer for Bulgaria's active support. With reference to the statement that there is no secret treaty between the Central Powers and Bulgaria, it is too much to ask us to believe that Bulgaria, who received large promises from the Central Powers for her neutrality, has been induced to enter into the war without any provisions at all. These promises, whatever they are, must be at the expense of her neighbours without any corresponding advantage to the latter.

CRITICAL QUESTION OF SERBIA.

We throughout remained on terms of the friendliest relations with Rumania, who had been favourable to our policy of promoting a Balkan agreement, not division, and she had shown throughout readiness to promote it. The Allies themselves had been united in their diplomatic efforts. I now come to the critical question of Serbia. Throughout the war we Allies have given Serbia all the assistance in our power, though her geographical position and the use of our forces elsewhere have made that assistance limited.

GREECE'S OBLIGATIONS.

Sir Edward Grey then recalled the skill and courage with which Serbia, after the previous evacuation of Belgrade, turned upon her enemies and expelled them, as one of the most remarkable things of this war but this time the entry of Bulgaria made a great difference to the situation. Bulgaria's attack on Serbia, he continued, raises the question of Greece's treaty obligations. For the attitude and intentions of the Greek Government at the moment and the feelings of the Greek people, I can only refer to the recent speeches of M. Zaimis and M. Venezelos, but it is obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia are now one, and in the long run they stand or fall together.

ANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS.

Greece formally protested when the first of the Allies' troops arrived, but that the assistance we are thus sending is welcome is proved by the circumstances of the landing, the reception of the troops and the facilities given for continuing the disembarcation. Indeed, in view of the Serbo-Greek Treaty, how could the Greek attitude be otherwise. Military measures to meet the new situation are the subject of continuous consideration, and the military authorities of the Allies believe them to be based on principles of sound strategy. France and Britain are acting in the closest co-operation, while Russian troops are promised as soon as they are available. The struggle of Serbia, fighting for her national existence, is intense and acute, but the final issue is bund up with the whole Allied cause.

(The first part of Sir E. Grey's statement appeared in Saturday's issue.)

GERMANS IN SHAMEEN TERRITORY.

EJECTION A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In the House of Commons Colonel Yate asked whether Germans were still permitted to reside in the Shameen territory, Canton, leased to Great Britain. And whether the German consulate, bank and post office there, were allowed to do business.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that China retained sovereignty over Shameen and therefore the forcible ejection of German tenants, unless there was a break in the condition of their leases, would be a breach of neutrality and the sovereignty of China.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The casualties in the Dardanelles are officially given as 96,899 including 4,200 officers. The casualties are composed as follows: Killed 18,957; wounded 68,852; missing 9,090. The Anzacs have lost 1,201 officers and 27,920 men.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In the House of Lords the Civil Service Bill was passed on the second reading.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT

SINKS A GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

ROUTS A CRUISER AND TWO OTHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.

A great fight has taken place off the Danish Island of Moen, near Klintholm harbour, in the open Baltic between a British submarine and a German cruiser and three torpedo boats.

The inhabitants at about 7-30 on Wednesday morning heard a terrific cannonade and saw the German warships incessantly circling round the submarine, firing and trying to avoid the submarine's attacks.

Suddenly there was a deafening explosion and a German torpedo boat sank hit by a torpedo. The other German vessels fled southward.

The submarine now emerged and remained on the spot for some time before it disappeared.

A sharp look out was kept from the Danish coast all day for survivors but none appeared.

Two German warships arrived on the scene in the evening and played their searchlights vainly for an hour and then left.

The Island of Moen lies in the south-western extremity of the Baltic between Germany and Sweden. It is about 40 miles from the German coast.

TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.

A British submarine has performed a magnificent feat in sinking two German destroyers in the Baltic and twice compelling the German squadrons to flee.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.

FIVE TRANSPORTS SUNK, ONE FORCED ASHORE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

The communiqué announces that British submarines in the Baltic have sunk five German transports and forced another to run ashore.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SCREEN.

NOT A SINGLE GERMAN VESSEL IN BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.

Submarine E19 sank the second German destroyer between Moen Island and Zealand in international waters.

It appears that the German squadron returned reinforced to tackle the submarine but caught a Tartar and again fled.

The Danes say that there is not a single German vessel in the Baltic owing to the British submarine screen. Thirty-seven German vessels are now practically interned in Swedish ports. They are laden with ore.

The German naval authorities are planning to escort them in batches by warships as their munitions are endangered.

PROTEST FROM SWEDEN.

SUBMARINE'S ALLEGED VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.

The Swedish Minister in London has been instructed to protest against a British submarine's violation of Swedish neutrality in the Baltic.

The protest is believed to be based on the assertion of the captain of a German steamer that a submarine pursued him ashore and removed his papers.

THE TABLES TURNED.

BRITISH SUBMARINES PARALYSE GERMANY'S BALTIC SHIPPING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, October 15:—

The Copenhagen "Politiken" published a special supplement containing Baltic Port telegrams showing how British submarines are paralysing German shipping. German importation of Swedish ore is stopped. Forty ore-carrying steamers have been sailing regularly from Lulea and importers are at their wits' end.

The "Politiken" comments on Germany being effectually isolated. Her torpedo warfare against England is a mere pinprick, not crippling supplies, whereas similar loss of tonnage would seriously affect Germany.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN RATIFIED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The Anglo-French loan contract has been signed.

FOR VALOUR

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

STIRRING TALES OF BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 15

The following have been awarded the Victoria Cross:—

LIEUTENANT W. J. SYMONS.—Seventh Australians, for most conspicuous bravery on August 8th at Lone Pine trenches. He commanded a section and repelled counter-attacks with great coolness. The enemy next morning made determined attacks on an isolated sap, successively killing or seriously wounding six officers, the portion of the sap being lost. Lieut. Symons then led a charge and retook the sap, shooting two Turks with his revolver. The sap was under fire from three sides. Lieut. Symons found some overhead cover and built a sand barricade. The enemy ignited the woodwork of the headcover, but Lieut. Symons extinguished the fire. His coolness and determination compelled the enemy to desist.

LIEUTENANT F. H. TUBB.—Seventh Australians, also at Lone Pine. In the early morning of August 9th the enemy made a determined attack and advanced up a sap and blew in the sandbags' barricade, only one foot standing. But Lieut. Tubb, led his men back, repulsed the enemy and rebuilt the barricade. The enemy, supported by bomb throwers, twice again destroyed the barricade. Nevertheless Lieut. Tubb, although wounded in the head and arm, held his ground and rebuilt it. Finally he succeeded in maintaining his position despite very heavy bomb fire.

CORPORAL C. R. BASSETT.—New Zealand Signallers, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion at Chunuk Bahr, Gallipoli, on August 7th. After the New Zealanders had etsablished themselve on Chunuk Ridge Corporal Bassett in full daylight and under heavy fire succeeded in, laying a telephone to positions in the rear and also performed further excellent and most gallant work in repairing telephones day and night under heavy fire.

CORPORAL A. S. BURTON AND CORPORAL W. DUNSTAN.—Both Seventh Australians, for most conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine on August 9th. They assisted Lieut. Tubb in repulsing counter-attacks and rebuilding barricades. Unfortunately Burton was killed while gallantly building up the parapet under a hail of bombs.

SECOND-LIEUT. B. H. GEARY.—Fourth East Surreys, for most conspicuous bravery and determination at Hill Sixty Ypres, on April 20th. He held the left crater with a platoon and some Bedfords. German artillery broke down the defences and infantry made bomb attacks throughout the night till the crater was filled with dead and wounded, but every attack was repulsed mainly owing to the splendid gallantry of Sub-Lieut. Geary. Sometimes he used a rifle with great effect and sometimes he threw grenades, exposing himself regardless of danger. He used the quieter intervals in organising ammunition supply etcetera. He was severely wounded at daylight.

SECOND-LIEUT. H. V. THROSSELL.—Tenth Australian Light Horse, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hill Sixty, Gallipoli, on August 29th. Although he had received several severe wounds in a counter-attack he refused to leave his post to obtain medical assistance till all danger was past. Then he returned to his post with his wounds dressed and stayed in the firing-line until he was ordered out of action by the doctor. His personal courage and example kept up the spirit of the party and were largely instrumental in saving the situation at a critical period.

PRIVATE JOHN HAMILTON.—Fisrt Australians, for most conspicuous bravery at Lone Pine on August 9th. During a heavy bomb attack he, utterly disregarding his personal safety, exposed himself under heavy fire, in order to secure a better fire position against the enemy's bomb-throwers. His coolness and daring example had an immediate effect; the defence was encouraged and the enemy were driven off with heavy loss.

PRIVATE L. KEYSOR.—First Australians, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion at Lone Pine on August 7th. He was in a trench which was heavily bombed by the enemy and picked up two live bombs and threw them back at the enemy. He continued throwing bombs though wounded saving the portion of the trench which it was most important to hold. Private Keysor next day bombed the enemy out of a position. He was again wounded but declined to go to hospital and threw bombs for another company until the situation was relieved.

AN AUSTRALIAN HERO.

V. C. FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain A. J. Shout, First Australians, for conspicuous bravery at the Lone Pine trenches, Gallipoli.

In the morning of August 9th he, with a very small party, charged down the trenches strongly occupied by the enemy and personally threw four bombs among them, killing eight and routing the remainder.

In the afternoon he captured a further length of trenches under similar conditions and continued personally to bomb the enemy at close range under very heavy fire until he was severely wounded, losing the right hand and left eye. This most gallant officer has since succumbed.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON Oct. 15.

The following awards have been made for distinguished service in the field:—

C.B.—Colonels H. O. Walker and M. T. Yarr.

C.M.G.—Lieut.Colonel Cayley, Worcasters.

D.S.O.—Majors E. A. Molesworth Dublin Fusiliers; H. M. Farmer, Lancashire Fusiliers; F. Moore, Royal Fusiliers; Wood, Sussex Regiment.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

facts are bound, if the intenser fighting continues, to strengthen their case. But there is clearly more in it than this; and it may be argued that the unanimity with which the initial success of the new operations has been proclaimed and emphasized is a sufficiently clear foreshadowing of the Government's programme. The provocative discussion of Conscription has by common consent done mischief. It has evoked bitterness in the working class, and it led to the recent Trade Union Congress taking up a position of complete antagonism. Suppose, however, that the British Government has bound itself to France to take over and maintain a greatly extended part of the Western Front, and that in consequence Lord Kitchener informs the Cabinet that the present rate of recruiting is not providing him with the necessary number of men? In that case, (and there is good reason to believe that it is the actual case) the Government will have to choose between further measures of social and economic pressure upon men of military age and the adoption of the compulsory principle in one form or another. What then? The change can only be brought about by agreement, between the Coalition Government and the Radicals, the Labour Party, and the Trade Union leaders in the country. How is that agreement to be arrived at? Clearly it can only be so if the favourable atmosphere has been secured and for that result, it would seem, definite news from the battlefield is imperative.

Good news may be of use, in the present situation in two ways. It may help, as it unquestionably does, as a great stimulus to voluntary recruiting, may indeed encourage the Parliamentary recruiting Committee and other bodies to make a renewed effort to keep up the numbers of the new levies to the figures of last spring. And this is what is now being done, with results that are at once apparent. Or the news may be regarded by the Government as the necessary preparation for the announcement that compulsion in some form is the next inevitable step.

WHAT LORD KITCHENER THINKS.

In this connection one of the most interesting events of the week has been the private session of the Labour Party in the House of Commons which was addressed by Lord Kitchener and the Prime Minister. The proceedings were kept secret, not even an official summary being given out. We are however, led to believe by an unofficial report that has been pieced together by the Parliamentary representative of the "Manchester Guardian" that Lord Kitchener made a candid statement of the position. The reserves of men were at present ample, but the continued advance of the Allies would involve so great a wastage that increased recruiting returns must be assured. The War Minister is understood to have admitted that, for himself, he favoured the voluntary system and wished it to be maintained until the end of the war, but that he doubted the possibility of its providing a sufficiency of men. If this doubt should be confirmed, he was disposed to recommend, not a general system of compulsion, but the putting in force of the Militia Act, by which, according to the old English system, a certain quota of men would be drawn by force of law from each district in the country. It may be remembered that Mr. Lloyd George, before he became a thoroughgoing advocate of the compulsory National Service, announced that this might be the step decided upon by the Cabinet. If, however, the decision were made, we may be sure that it would be assailed from other sides,—by the voluntaryists as introducing two mutually antagonistic methods, and by the National Service party as being of very doubtful justice and having most of the disadvantages which they find in the established system. If we may trust the imperfect report already mentioned, Mr. Asquith followed Lord Kitchener with a speech very different in tone and direction,—a speech in which the Prime Minister confessed himself immovably committed to the voluntary principle and resolved not to remain the head of a Government which was prepared to abandon it. This interpretation, however, should be received with caution. Mr. Asquith is well known to be against compulsion, but the great probability is that if the change were judged to be necessary by the majority of his colleagues, he would acquiesce. In any case, the subject, now that the new Budget has lost the element of surprise remains the one uppermost in the public mind; and the readiness of the Government to dismiss Parliament for extra holidays has in it a suggestion that a decision is imminent.

KEIR-HARDIE.

The Indian Press will already have paid its tribute to Keir Hardie, but it may be worth while to add a few words from the standpoint of those who, in one way or another, were associated with the causes for which he stood during the forty laborious years of his public life. Writers of obituary notices have said that he was not typical of the British working class. In so far as he was a man of something very like genius, he was not typical of any class. But he was decidedly representative of certain fine elements in the Scottish character and genius. His life was one of toil from childhood. At eight years of age he was an errand boy in a Glasgoy shop. At 11 he was at work in the coalpit, and for 17 years he laboured underground. His father, a seafaring man turned miner, was a militant athiest, an eager follower in anti-religious matters of Charles Bradlaugh. Keir-Hardie as he grew up took the contrary road. He joined one of the evangelical sects, and to the close of his life was associated with the religious side of the Labour movement. It is interesting to note that, although he was a Trade Union organiser in early manhood, he learned public speaking not in the socialist agitation, but on the Temperance platform, and it may be remembered that, while he was in India, Keir-Hardie was approached by a deputation of Missionaries and others interested in Excise reform. Two things apart from his personal gifts, made him a power in the Labour world, one was the starting of the "Labour Leader," the other was the founding of the Independent Labour Party, which was in a special sense his child and to which he devoted himself with a complete unselfishness for a quarter of a century. He was not a politician and his uncompromising idealism prevented his ever being a successful political leader. He was essentially a man of the prophetic mind and outlook, with a wonderful faculty of inspiring enthusiasm and deep personal affection. No man of modern England was less moved by a desire for popularity; indeed it might be said that if there was a specially unpopular thing to be said or done Keir-Hardie could be relied upon to do or say it. This it was, coupled with his Socialism, that made him the prey of the newspapers from the day of his entry into Parliament. His programme and speeches were steadily misrepresented, with the result that there was set up in the public mind a grotesque monster, labelled Keir Hardie—a figure as remote from the real man as anything could be. India had a capital illustration of this in 1907, when the cables sent from Calcutta caricaturing his remarks upon affairs in Bengal led to a storm in the English Press and a clamour for his deportation. Keir Hardie never minded personal attacks; his life had been accustomed to them, and he seldom replied unless he conceived the good name of the Labour movement to be involved. He was on the unpopular side in regard to the present war; but very soon after it broke out his activities ceased, for his health gave way. He will be remembered, not as a political force, but as a courageous pioneer, an honest public man, a prophetic spirit, and as the unfaltering friend of every cause that he believed to be just and to need the advocacy of the believers in social righteousness.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

GREAT MORAL EFFECT ON PEOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

That a single well-placed shell is more effective than all the damage done by Wednesday's Zeppelins is the point emphasised to-day by several papers which are unanimous as to the great moral effect of the raid in making people realise the German methods of making war, and strengthening their resolve to win at all costs.

AMUSEMENTS AS USUAL,

Attendance at amusements yesterday evening was practically normal. One theatre abandoned its evening performance, giving as the reason the darkening of the streets, but a meeting of theatrical managers yesterday decided that there was no reason for the change to matinees.

CAMPAIGN IN SERBIA.

100,000 ALLIED TROOPS LANDED AT SALONIKA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHAD, Oct. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London corresponding cables, London, 15th October:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Rome says that the Allied Governments have arranged to act energetically in great force against Bulgaria. Some 100,000 troops have been already landed at Salonika.

Greece has placed her railways at the disposal of the Allies. Russia is attacking Varna and Burgas simultaneously. The correspondent quotes messages from Bucharest stating that the Bulgarian headquarters staff anticipated a promenade in Macedonia position against the enemy's bomb-throwers. The repulse at Knieashevatz showed that the force sent was insufficient. Hence several regiments were removed from the Graeco-Roumania frontiers. The news of the Russian action is a further disappointment. At Varna and Burgas martial law has been declared. The "Giornale D'Italia" says that Russia has requested Roumania to authorise Russian troops to cross the Dobrudja route to Bulgaria.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Nish correspondent dealing with the occupation of Belgrade states that the river was crossed at the cost of enormous sacrifices.

SPLENDID FEATS BY MACEDONIANS.

The Serbians withdrew owing to the impossibility of continuing street fighting amongst the ruins. In the bombardment by heavy artillery houses fell in the streets blocking them up killing the defenders and hindering the movements of the defenders. All the Macedonians performed feats of immortal glory. A non-commissioned prisoner stated that the Germans were ordered not to take prisoners and not to give quarter or mercy. Serbia was to be turned into a desert. A captured officer complimented the Serbian general on the conduct of the troops. After firing 10,000 shells on a half mile front the Germans did not expect to find a living creature before them. They were surprised to encounter rifle-fire followed by a bayonet fight surpassing the experiences of the Russian front.

SERBIA'S ENTHUSIASM AT ENGLAND'S CO-OPERATION.

The news of England's sending troops has been received in Serbia with enthusiasm and has strengthened the conviction that Germany's militarism will be crushed and its accomplices fittingly punished. The "Secolos" Salonika correspondent states that mixed patrols composed of Greeks, Zouaves or English now guard the town. The Greek mobilisation is daily bringing tens of thousands of soldiers who are immediately despatched to the frontier. The Allied troops on Tuesday were already guarding the Serbian railway eight miles from the Bulgarian frontier. King Peter who took a rifle in the trenches in December has again gone to the front

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

A number of Indian wounded soldiers who lately returned from the Gulf were entertained on Saturday evening at a cinema show at Poona by Sirdar Srinivasraj Mudliar, Vice-President of the Municipality.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Central Provinces Conference was held at Nagpur on Friday, when the Executive Committee and office-bearers were appointed. The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis has been appointed chairman and Hon. Sir B. K. Bose is pro-chairman. There are 18 vice-chairmen.

A Calcutta telegram states that on the 8th instant between 3 and 4 p.m. when the staff at Salika Post Office, Howrah, were busily engaged, three young men, apparently belonging to Bhadralok class, entered the Post Office suddenly and began examining the wooden chest, its position, capacity etc. The postmaster took instant action and one of the offenders has been arrested. Police enquiry is proceeding.

Some three years ago the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces directed the appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons at certain of the most important hospitals in the provinces. In a Government resolution published in the current U. P. Gazette it is stated that the experience gained has fully justified not only the continuance of the system but also its extension The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that the system shall be gradually extended to other State hospitals wherever suitable private medical practioners are available for appointment as honorary physicians and surgeons and are willing to undertake the duties attaching to the posts.

By the Resolution of the Government of Inda in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7148-45, dated 12th October 1910, an addition was made to the form of agreement for engagement of lascars, requiring masters of foreign vessels to obtain the certificate of the British Consular Officer to the changes in the crew occurring at foreign ports. No similar provision, however, exists with respect to changes in crews occurring at ports in British Colonies and Possessions. The Government of India consider it important that such provision should be made in order to afford the shipping masters in India authentic information when paying off crews. The Secretary of State for India has concarred in the proposal and has taken action to secure that similar procedure should be adopted also in the United Kingdom.

Official and Personal

"India" states that there has been little appreciable change in Sir Henry Cotton's condition since the previous week; but he is able to see visitors at intervals and to receive letters. His many friends will, we are sure, have heard with very great concern of this new and serious illness, which has confined him to his bed during the past month.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE CAUCASUS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, Oct. 16:—

A Turkish offensive in the Caucasus is indicated in the recent Petrograd communiqué.

"The Times'" Petrograd correspondent says the general belief is that the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas presages increased Russian activity, which the Germans directing the Turks, are endeavouring to forestall. A fortnight ago the Turk's line was 15 to 20 miles west of the frontier as far as Erzerum whence it turned south, passing 20 miles north of the Lake Van to Melazgert and extending south of the lake at a point 30 miles off the city of Van.

GREEK STEAMER WITH RESERVISTS RETURNS.

London October 15:—A Greek steamer carrying 2,000 reservists for Piraeus has returned to New York in obedience to peremptory wireless orders. The Greek consulate there states that they are continuing to assemble reservists. The steamship company states that the wireless orders were sent from their Athens office.

GREEK SOLDIERS AT SALONIKA.

GRIM ACTION ON HEIGHTS OF VINY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, Oct. 16:—

The "Pester Lloyd's" Amsterdam correspondent states that 35,000 Greek soldiers are billeted at Salonica.

An Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News states that there is grim action daily on the heights of the Viny. The Allies' artillery has destroyed the enemy's railway communication behind that part of the front.

According to a Berlin wireless message Constantinople announces the setting in of the equinoctial storms with the utmost ciolence.

BULGARS ON THE DANUBE.

SEVEN RUSSIAN BARGES RAIDED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London October 15.

The "Centra. News" correspondent at Rome sends reports emanating from Bucharest to the effect that the Bulgars captured on the Danube seven Russian barges with grain for Servia and destroyed a munition train from Russia at Tabakovts station. There are 20,000 Bulgars *Comitadjis* ready to attack the Allies' force now at Salonika.

THE HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my two letters in connection with the Haj Return Tickets, published in the "Chronicle", dated 12th and 13th instant. I beg to add that there is a great risk of very many of the pilgrims losing the return halves of their tickets. In such a case the pilgrim's position will be critical. It cannot be believed, even for a moment, that the ignorant Bengali Pilgrims or such other Indian pilgrims will be able to preserve their return halves in the same way as the Egyptians or the Javanese do. There is the difference of heaven and earth between them. I am glad to point out, that, in this respect I am supported by the shipping Agents themselves, who in their explanation, while giving statistics, pointed out the *difference* that existed between the Javanese or Bukharis and the Egyptians. According to them 3 per 1,000 return tickets are annually lost in the case of Javanese and Bukharis, and, 5 per 10,000 are lost in the case of Egyptians, i.e. they admit that there exists the difference between the two in the method of preserving the tickets. In the same way they must also admit the difference between the Bengalis and Javanese, Bukharis or Egyptians. The position of the Bengali pilgrims is not unknown to the shipping companies. These poor Bengalis, when asked about the ticket, show the passport, and when asked about the passport show the vaccination certificate. Many people have seen this. The Pilgrim Department may be asked as to how many reports reach it about the tickets having been lost. Only at a short distance from the disinfection shed to the docks several tickets are lost on the way, and the police of the Pilgrim Department take them up and give to the proper persons. We have ourselves noted several tickets having been lost, *vide* "Chronicle," dated 2nd October.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company have drawn the attention of the Mahomedans to the "disgraceful sights" of the Indian pilgrims witnessed at Jeddha. But the questions are generally asked: Who is the cause of all this?—How do they become indigent?—What is their number? Dr. Abdul Rahman (vice-Consul Jeddah) observes in his report for 1912-13, where he has written about the difficulties of the pilgrims, that "the pilgrims have to pay a high rate of passage owing to the unity of the Shipping Companies." Indeed, this high rate of passage is the only cause of the Indian pilgrims becoming indigent. If the Companies commence to charge the pilgrims the original rate of passage, viz., Rs. 28/8 or say Rs. 30, the question of the indigent pilgrims would be removed for ever. In doing so the companies would have no losses as I have pointed out elsewhere in this letter. It is an admitted fact that about 40 years ago when the greater portion of the Haj Traffic was in the hands of a Mahomedan company, there was no talk of the the Haj question. This question only came into existence when Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company purchased all the ships of a well-known Moghul Company (the original name of which was Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company) It is also worth remembering that, when Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company first set their foot in this business, the rate of passage from Bombay to Jeddah and back was Rs. 28/8/0 and Rs. 22/8/0 respectively; that is to say, a pilgrim was able to go to Jeddah and return back to Bombay for Rs. 51 only. Since the coming of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company into the field the rates of passage began to be raised, till they reached the extent of Rs. 100 and Rs. 110 for a single journey. In the beginning of the outgoing season last year i.e., from July 21st to 6th August 1914, the passage rate of all the companies (viz the Arab Company, Mr. Khandwani and Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company) was from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 for deck. But what happened later on? On or about the 10th of August, 1914, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company got the Agency of the Arab Company, and the rate of passage began to rise as under:—

Before 10th August, 1914, Rs. 35 to 40, for single journey only.

Before 22nd August, 1914, Rs, 60, for single journey only.

On 23rd August, 1914, Rs. 70, for single journey only.

On 29th August, 1914, Rs. 80, for single journey only.

September, 1914, Rs. 95-100 and so on, for single journey only.

The principal difficulty, therefore, which the pilgrims have hitherto experienced at Bombay itself, is the high rate of passage charged by the shipping companies. Pilgrims are deprived of the greater portion of the money they possess. What fault is there then of the poor pilgrims if they become indigent at Jeddah? Of what good is the advice to them that the Return Ticket system would save them from being "deprived of all money by robbers between Mecca and Jeddah?" It may also be remembered that the number of the indigent pilgrims is very small in proportion to the number of outgoing pilgrims, and therefore it is not at all fair to create so many troubles in the way of all.

Those who have taken the pilgrim traffic work as a *business*, will naturally desire to secure as much gain as possible. In their "Urdu" handbill the shipping agents have openly said that, "if the owners of the steamers find that there is more gain in any other business they would stop their steamers for that business." This point being clear, it will not be unjust to say that whatever "arrangements" they would propose to make for the Hajees would go more to their own "profit" than to the pilgrims. I give only one or two instances:—The first arrangement that they made some two years ago was that they secured the agency of the Arab Company. The result was that the rates became very high. Again there is no "benefit and protection" of the pilgrims in employing some of the brokers as paid servants. This has already been pointed out in one of my letters published in the "Chronicle." It may not be out of place here to mention that a company which has in its possession the trade of the Red Sea Line can run its steamers for Pilgrim Traffic with a total profit. The Red Sea Line means a monopoly of trade in the Arab parts. It is said that Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company have succeeded to some extent in making contracts with some of the Arab merchants of Bombay to send their goods in their steamers. Formerly the freight charges for 1 bag were only eight annas, and now they are Rs. 1/8/0 per bag.

In conclusion, I beg to add a few points more for the consideration of those who wish to study this whole question impartially in the interest of the pilgrims:—

(1) That the "Haj" is a purely religious matter of great importance, and too much interference in it by the Shipping Companies is unpleasant.

(2) That the effect of the Return Tickets system in other places has been injurious to the pilgrims there.

(3) As it is a religious matter, charity, mercy, piety and concession are all necessary points to be taken into consideration by the Shipping Companies.

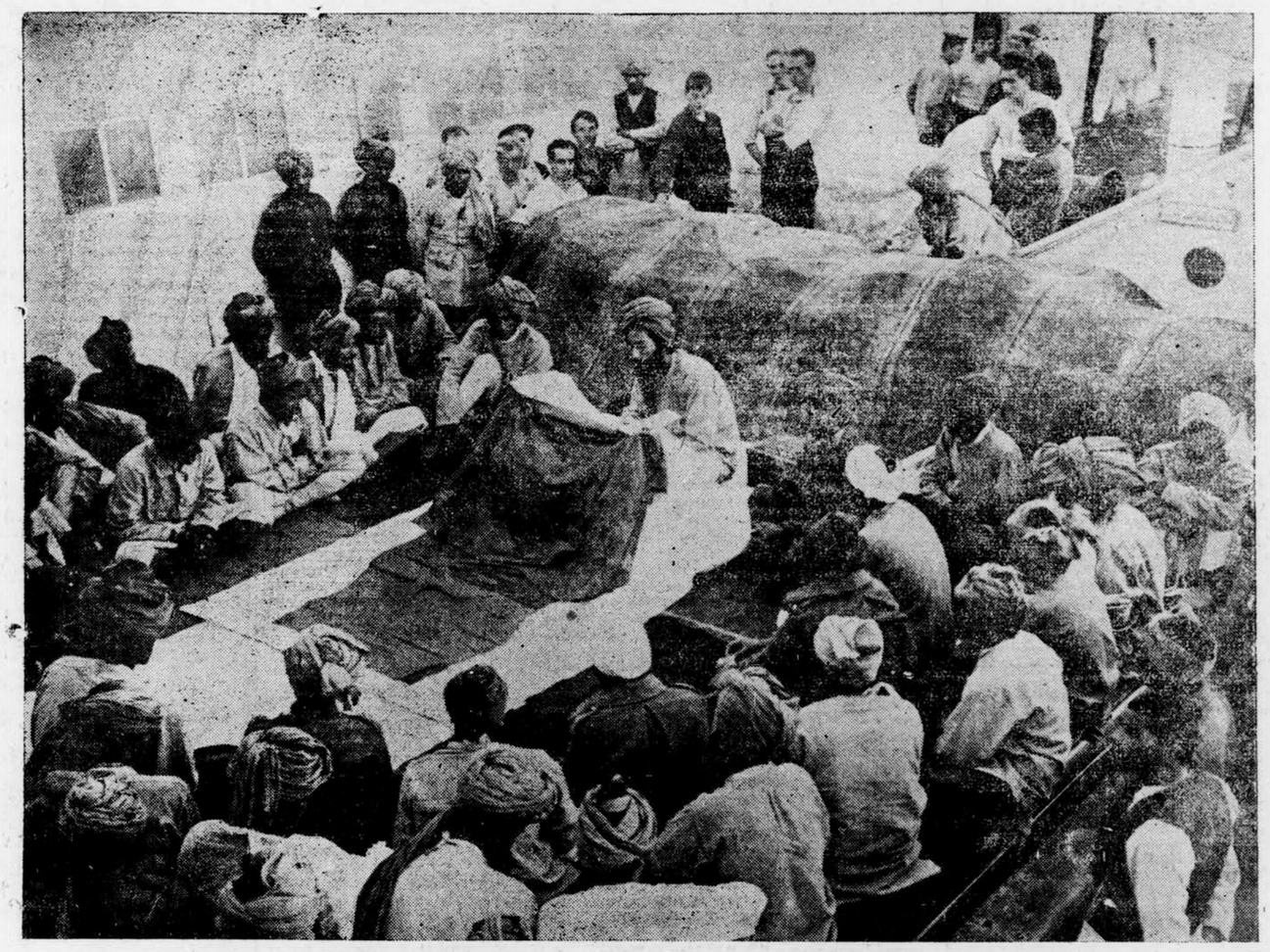
(4) That according to the "Shafai" sect, Haj is incumbent on every Mahomedan, whether poor or rich.

(4) That the return tickets in other words mean the monopoly of pilgrim traffic.

(6) That the Pilgrims themselves have totally disapproved of the Return Tickets.—Yours, etc.,

TAJ MOHAMMAD, M.
Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaaba,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SIKHS' RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON HOSPITAL SHIP.



Priest reading the sacred book "Guru Granth" to invalided Sikh soldiers, returning from France to India.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is quite surprising that there should be any opposition whatsoever to the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Shastry's demand for the consience clause. The clause, it may be noted, is already in force, so far as Europeans and Eurasians are concerned. The whole of our political propaganda is based on the idea that Indians should be put on an equal footing with Europeans. We are ready to argue the question on the merits and the fact that the privilege is already enjoyed by Europeans is an additional point in our favour. Is it just and proper that Indian boys and girls should be compelled to attend Christian lessons and Christian services? Is it not humiliating and does it not wound too deeply our national self-respect? The formation of character is said to to be the chief end and aim of education. And what sort of character can be developed by these mock prayers and mock worship? Parents and guardians send their boys to missionary institutions, not because they are more efficient but because the missionaries enjoy an educational monopoly in many places, specially in the Madras Presidency. That is why the Education Commission of 1882 proposed a modified conscience clause in places where the missionaries enjoyed a monopoly. The restriction of members in secondary schools has also conferred a sort of monopoly on missionary schools. As Government schools will not admit boys beyond a stated number and as aided institutions are not allowed to admit boys more than the restricted number, parents have to send their boys to mission schools. This fact cannot at all be perverted to mean that parents do desire that their boys should attend Christian services and lessons. Why should aided institutions be allowed to carry on the missionary propaganda? Is it not a misuse of opportunities to run schools and try to force the gospel down unwilling throats? No self-respecting missionary would do such a thing and there is not the least compulsion in all Roman Catholic Institutions, to attend the Bible-classes. No one has any right to force his religion upon others, specially young children.

Some of our friends are obsessed by the fear that missionaries would close their schools and colleges, rather than submit to the conscience clause. I do not know how far they correctly represent the attitude of the missionaries. We are not indeed so helpless now. There is a large body of earnest-minded graduates who are quite willing and competent to replace missionaries and conduct their schools. The Deccan Education Society, the Sarvajanik High School of Surat, the Navalrai Hiranand Academy of Hyderabad, and the Karnatak Education Society are quite competent to take charge of mission schools, if the impossible happens and if they are deserted by the missionaries. The days when the missionaries with education in one hand and the gospel in the other could compel us to accept or refuse both are gone for ever. But we are discussing a contingency that will never occur. At the most the Protestant missions concerned will refuse State aid and continue their educational work.

The missionaries and their supporters have fully realised that schools and colleges are no good as converting agencies. But even if the actual conversions are few and almost negligible, the daily humiliation and sacrifice of self-respect have a demoralising influence on students as remarked by Dr. Duncan, late Director of Public Instruction of Madras. Anyone who attends the Bible hour in mission schools can easily see what a spirit of levity prevails. The prayers are not listened to and the boys wearily go through the form, as a tiresome duty. This demoralises both the students and their studies.

It is not a question of mere Bible-teaching. The Bible is taught as a revelation, a thing not to be questioned but to be implicitly believed in. And again boys are required to attend prayers also and stand up.

I am not against the Bible. It is against the compulsion and compulsion which is made possible by state-aid, that I protest and I hope my protest will not be in vain.—Yours, etc.,

EDUCATION.

Bombay, Oct. 14, 1915.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary notifies for general information to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio telegrams to and from, or in transit, through the United Kingdom, and to and from or in transit through all British Possessions, and all British Protectorates whatsoever save and except such telegrams and radio telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate. With a view, however, to minimise inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice, and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams in plain language as foreign Government or the public choose to send, except telegrams on the service of the German Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments or, to and from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, or Bulgaria and their colonies or possessions, provided that such telegrams are written in English or French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to censorship by the British authorities, that is that they may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with in all respects at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the senders, that no claims in respect of them whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is moreover essential that such telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text otherwise they are liable to be stopped. Until the name is notified by paid telegram registered abbreviated address will not be accepted either as addresses or as the names of senders.

The term "Telegram" is applied to radio-telegraph messages sent from shore to shore as well as to those sent by cable or land line.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Beazley, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, reverts to the Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Waterfield is posted to be Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, with effect from 2nd October.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The extension of the Rajpipla State Railway from Nandod to Nandod Town, a distance of 1.85 miles, has been sanctioned.

The survey from Sylhet to Dwara and the reconnaisance survey from Dwara to Sunamaganj have been sanctioned.

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Annas 8 per tablet.

HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. R[illegible]es the bowels, purifies the bl[illegible]nd greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

BOILS AND RASHES

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

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Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

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Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

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MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

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CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. B. Galloway, Seaforths.
Major A. J. Tremenhire, Seaforths.
Major M. W. Henderson, Black Watch.
Captain D. H. Grahame, Black Watch.
Captain S. R. Kerr-Clark, Seaforths.
Captain D. Macleod, Liverpools.
Captain O. H. Matear, Warwicks.
Captain J. Pennington, Warwicks.
Captain W. H. Robertson-Durham, Cameronians.
Captain E. T. Milton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain E. C. Mudge, Wiltshires.
Captain F. Newton, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. J. G. Allan, Gordons.
Lieut. C. Cochrane, Gordons.
Lieut. R. D. Cameron, Camerons.
Lieut. K. V. Dodgson, Devons.
Lieut. M. W. Windle, Devons.
Lieut. F. R. Elderton, Warwicks.
Lieut. N. D. Lockhart, Seaforths.
Lieut. E. Reeder, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Baker, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Bone, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Burkett, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Cheers, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Dale, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Hudson, Essex.
Second-Lieut. A. Sharp, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. M. Talbot, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Naughan, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. A. Cruickshank, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Lord J. Sempill, Black Watch.
Lieut.-Colonel N. A. Thomson, Seaforths.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Wright, Gordons.
Major H. M. Forster, Scottish Borderers.
Captain E. O. Allen, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain A. W. Baker, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain P. C. Blacket, Durham L. I.
Captain H. W. Eastcott, Durham L. I.
Captain G. T. Fitzgerald, Durham L. I.
Captain C. K. Butler, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain L. A. Day, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain R. S. Dixon, Highland L. I.
Captain W. G. Holmes, York and Lancasters.
Captain A. H. Mitford, York and Lancasters.
Captain F. H. McTavish, Black Watch.
Captain J. T. Reeve, Rifle Brigade.
Captain N. Snell, East Yorkshires.
Captain A. C. Tyler-Taylor, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. R. Andrew, Black Watch.
Lieut. J. E. Carvell, Londons.
Lieut. C. R. Playford, Londons.
Lieut. H. Shanly, Londons.
Lieut. F. C. Christison, Gordons.
Lieut. R. L. Watson, Gordons.
Lieut. J. Frew, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. J. C. Gladville, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Mayberry, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. A. Green, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Lieut. S. J. Groves, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. H. O. Hamilton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. C. Hatch, Durham L. I.
Lieut. E. A. McLellan, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Bass, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Jacobs, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Brett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Cannon, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. B. G. Hill Warwicks
Second-Lieut. L. A. Crook, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. Dashwood, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Hyden, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. E. Partridge, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. G. K. Raine, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Keller, Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. Kirby, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Lee, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Lovell, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut. P. McDiarmid, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Murray, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. C. Wilson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E. R. Nott, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Perrott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. H. St. Clair, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Tonkin, East Yorkshires.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain C. F. Oliver, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. V. Bovis, Engineers.
Lieut. N. Hoole, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. L. R. Robinson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. B. C. Molony, Hertfords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain A. Jaques, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. H. Cameron, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. S. G. McClelland, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain G. M. Monteith, Gordons.
Captain C. S. Tuke, Black Watch.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain W. J. Norris, West Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Captain F. P. Skipworth, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. E. Kennedy, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Armstrong, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Dodds, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Hanning, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. E. C. van Someren, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. F. L. MacRae, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. O. L. Pulling, Artillery.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain F. G. Gudgeon, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. G. Gayford, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. C. A. Boraston, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Prior, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Urquhart, Sherwoods.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General C. E. Pereira.
Major F. L. Grant, Scottish Borderers.
Major R. B. Johnson, Durham Light Infantry.
Major T. V. Levinge, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain J. Benskin, Engineers.
Captain C. C. Gascoigne, Seaforths.
Captain W. J. Icke, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain R. O'Kelly, Medicals.
Captain A. S. Pringle, Cameronians.
Captain H. Wardell, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant E. C. Cave, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. F. Dimmock, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant F. T. Lake, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. H. Edwards, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant C. B. Moss-Blundell, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant F. H. Haldwell, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. T. Macfarlane, Motor Machine-gun Service.
Lieutenant D. H. Wippell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. Alexander, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Campbell Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant N. H. McNeil, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant V. R. Barron, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Bridson, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant A. S. Hinshelwood, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant T. R. Cox, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Readman, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant G. V. Davies, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Scott, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Forbes, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Hathorn, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. Swallow, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant M. H. Tisdall, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant C. Whitley, King's Royal Rifles.

KILLED.

Captain A. D. Briggs, Cameronians.
Captain A. C. Denison, Black Watch.
Captain C. F. Hunt, Rifle Brigade.
Captain E. G. Moyna, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain R. W. Oke, Berkshires.
Captain G. E. Ward, Sussex.
Lieutenant H. E. Edwards, Warwicks.
Lieutenant J. C. Grahame-Stewart, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant C. W. Rickard, Londons.
Lieutenant C. M. Aston, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Andrews, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Baillon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant N. C. Marsh, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Bright, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant F. C. Coleman, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Moore, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Kelly, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant M. E. Nolan, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Woodland, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Y. Wood, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Stanfield, Gordons.
Captain H. I. Wykes, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant W. D. Deas, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant C. H. Hooper, Londons.
Lieutenant R. F. Richardson, Warwicks.
Lieutenant H. J. Scott, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant C. O. Anderson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Fawcett, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Gordon, Gordons.

DIED AS PRISONER.

Captain R. W. Stiven, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. A. Sheppard, Worcesters.
Lieutenant E. L. Higgins, Londons.
Lieutenant A. F. Macdonald-Clark, Engineers.
Lieutenant P. J. O'Reilly, Medicals.
Lieutenant W. B. Patterson, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. M. Warner, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Barnes, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant K. C. Bright, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Bromley, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. East, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant H. E. Farmer, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Bogie, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant J. J. Gilchrist, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Hetherington, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant T. Scott, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. Williams, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. Sidebotham, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. Travers, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant B. A. Medley, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant L. W. Sweet-Escott, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED AND SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain J. I. Buchan, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant M. C. Hill, Northumberland Fusiliers.

KILLED.

Captain H. Antrobus, Camerons.
Captain T. Charteris, Yorkshires.
Captain J. F. Duncan, Cameronians.
Captain F. T. Tronton, Cameronians.
Captain W. M. Beddes, Wiltshires.
Captain M. McLellan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain G. W. Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. H. Henn, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant G. Jackson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant R. C Millar, Seaforths.
Lieutenant F. J. Nicoll, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant H. S. Sanderson, Black Watch.
Lieutenant F. C. Stephen, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant K. Biggar, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Bush, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Watson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. D. Hay, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant D. A. Lindsay, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. Pratt, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant W. M. Dickson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant W. Haddon, Scottish Borderers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant V. J. Hook, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Gould, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant A. S. Cohen, Medicals.
Lieutenant F. C. MacNaught, Engineers.

MISSING.

Major E. D'A. Le Mottée, Gloucesters.
Captain L. D. Davis, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. Scott, Gordons.
Lieutenant C. F. Webb, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Bosworth, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Harvey, Gordons.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Fletcher, Grenadiers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: KILLED.

Captain M. K. Pollock, Scots Fusiliers, not A. J. A. Pollack.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

224th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Jamadar Padamdhaj Chetri, 2/3 Gurkhas.
Lt. R. W. Ryall (I. A. R. O.) of 2/8 Gurkhas died of wounds and a number of Indian rank and file.

WOUNDED.

2nd Lt. C. V. Heron-Jones (I. A. R. O.) of 110th Marhattas reported wounded in Mesopotamia.

225th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Subadar Gul Muhamed, 69th Punjabis.
Subadar Muhamad Khan, 69th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Maho Singh, 39 Garwals.
Jemadar Kamal Singh (2nd time). 39 Garwals.
Subadar Lal Singh, 58th Vaghauns Rifles.
Subadar Syed Ali Mohamed, 69th Punjabis.
Jamadar Rajwa Birju, 69th Punjabis.
Jemadar Shea Jaman, 74th Punjabis.
Subadar Karam Dad, 123 Outrams, Rifles.
Subadar Dhanwar Thappa, 2/3 Gurkas.
Jamadar Nattir Thappa, 2/3 Gurkhas.

FINAL DECISION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

At the Muslim University Association meeting held to-day, attended by representatives from all provinces under the presidency of the Hon: Raja of Mahmudabad, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of votes:—"The Association recommends to the Foundation Committee the acceptance of the Muslim University in the light of the principles of the Hindu University Act."

The criminal cases of (1) King-Emperor v. Narayan Ajodhia Prasad and Bhagwandas Pitamber, (2) King-Emperor v. Sirdar Narayan and Bhagwandas Pitamber, are transferred from the Court of Joint Magistrate of Benares to that of the District Magistrate, Surat.

SOLDIER'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANY.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KING.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At Buckingham Palace on Sept. 25 the King had a long talk with Sergeant Alfred Birley, of the Glousestershire Regiment, and Private Howarth, of the Coldstream Guards, who recently arrived in England after a dramatic escape from a German prison camp, says the "Daily News." They related to his Majesty portions of their story, and he congratulated them on their wonderful pluck and good fortune.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Sergeant Birley said: "I was much surprised at the way in which his Majesty put us at our ease. It was just like chatting with a friend. He congratulated us on the success of our venture, and showed by his conversation that he took a keen personal interest in the welfare of the British prisoners in Germany."

CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

Sergeant Birley who was a reservist before the war, went to the front in August, 1914, and was captured by the Germans while attempting to retake a lost trench at the battle or Ypres on Oct. 29.

His experience of the German prison camp coincides with the stories related by Tommies who have been sent back to England in exchange for German prisoners. He had lived on parcels of food sent by friends at home, owing to the scarcity of rations dealt out by the Germans.

For military reasons details of his escape from Germany cannot be published: it is sufficient to say that Sergt. Birley and Private Haworth had many trying experiences and venturesome exploits before reaching England.

THE D.C.M.

"I can tell you what made me resolve to escape," he said "While I was in camp one day it came to my knowledge that my brother, who is dispatch rider in France, had been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his plucky action in delivering his dispatches after having his motor-cycle smashed by a shell and continuing his journey on foot under heavy fire.

"After hearing that I thought, "Well, if he could do that I'm going to do something, so I made up my mind to escape, and here I am."

After arriving in England Sergeant Birley and Private Haworth reported themselves to the military authorities, and on Friday they were commanded by the King to meet him at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. Sergeant Birley, who does not look any the worse for his adventures, is at present staying with his wife and friends at Bedford.

ALLIES' TRIUMPHANT SUBMARINES.

TURKISH MERCHANT FLEET SORELY REDUCED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Rome "Tribuna" reprints from the *Messager d'Athenes* details received from Constantinople of Allied submarine achievements on and since August 15. On that date a collier managed to reach the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, but was torpedoed and sunk by a French submarine. On the same day another steamer and four sailing vessels with ammunition were sunk off San Stefano.

On the 16th a French submarine fired 18 shots at the railway bridge at Guebiech and damaged the bridge. On the 17th a submarine entered the bay of Haidar Pasha to torpedo a vessel carrying 800 tons of coal. The stroke failed because the vessel was protected by the wreck of a steamer previously torpedoed there. However, the German steamer Tenedos laden with ammunition and forage was caught and sunk.

A submarine on the 18th sank the big transport Beir Alep, which had 3,000 men on board. On the next day the torpedo-boat Hissar and a steamer with ammunition were sunk

On the morning of the 21st the railway bridge at Guebiech was again bombarded. Pillars and two girders were smashed and 25 soldiers killed.

3,000 GRENADIERS GONE.

The cruiser Haireddin Barbarossa, which as has already been notified, was torpedoed by three submarines, had on board several thousand men and a large sum in gold. The naval action off Rodosto between three submarines and two destroyers convoying the transports Bosphorus and Mahmud Shevket Pasha and another, with troops and ammunition on board, did more damage than has hitherto been announced. One of the transports carried 15,000 hand grenades and 3,000 trained grenadiers with German instructors.

The destroyer Yadikar-i-Millet managed to reach Constantinople badly damaged but without injury to her crew. Another destroyer had to run ashore. Twenty motor-cars were sent to take back the survivors.

In order to minimise the effect of these losses on the public mind the Turks have renamed other ships with the names of those lost. Thus after the loss of the Mahmud Shevket a Russian steamer seized at the beginning of the war was painted to resemble her and a few days later appeared at Constantinople as the Mahmud Shevket. It is believed that the Turkish mercantile marine is now reduced to about 18 steamers.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., and party returned from Melkote on Friday, whither they had proceeded after the close of the Co-operative Conference. Melkote is a village about 25 miles from Mysore and a famous place of pilgrimage with a temple dedicated to god Chelvaraya.

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(Published every Monday.)

POWER AND HEAT IN POTTERIES.

PAPER READ BEFORE ENGLISH CERAMIC SOCIETY.

A large amount of heat, generally from steam, is required in pottery works for hot floors, drying racks, and the like. It was pointed out in a paper recently read by Mr. T. R Wollaston at Stoke-on-Trent before the English Ceramic Society, that in some pottery establishments the amount of steam required for these purposes reaches as much as 60 per cent of the total steam generated. Mr. Wollaston, who has been making a considerable reputation for stating the engineering elements of power and heat costs in different trades in a lucid and fair way for the guidance of factory proprietors, gave the figures of heat and steam and consumption in typical power plants, and from these he drew the conclusion that when the amount of steam required for heating considerably exceeds the average consumption of a high-class modern engine it is more economical to use a simple instead of a compound engine. In the case of the gas engine the bulk of the heat lost in the exhaust—some 7,000 B.T.U.—may be readily recovered for drying and process work, either in the form of steam by fitting an exhaust gas boiler, or by drawing the hot exhaust gasses directly through the heating coils or hot floors. Having further dwelt upon some of the causes of coal and heat wastage in potteries, Mr. Wollaston suggested that the slow progress in this respect was mainly due to want of sympathetic co-operation between the potter and the engineer. We would endorse his view, and we do not think that it is one that could be seriously challenged by anybody who is in a position to compare the attitude of the British potter with that of his Continental, and particularaly his German, rival. The engineer may have devoted considerable time and wisdom to the development of, say a continuous kiln, a system of drying, or a method of steam raising by waste kiln heat. He is probably on quite safe ground in his theory, and in the main in his practice; but he is not a potter, and so cannot know the final details of the processes which his new system is to serve, nor forsee the many little difficulties which must inevitably arise. Too often when he has obtained the privilege of experimenting he finds that the manufacturer or his representatives, although they have granted the privilege, survey his work more in the capacity of reactionary critics than of co-operators. They seem to forget that it has taken years of plodding on the part of their predecessors to reach the present stage of developments, and that it is unreasonable to expect further radical improvements in a few weeks or months. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Wollaston's paper this view of the usual relations between the potter and the engineer appeared to be generally endorsed.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE CYLINDER ARRANGEMENT.

One of the well-known "Experiment" class of locomotives on the London and North-Western Railway line was converted some months ago to a four-cylinder simple arrangement which is the invention of Mr. Dendy Marshall, and, according to the "Engineer," it has given such satisfactory results in the hauling of heavy express trains that it is probable there will be considerable developments when the present abnormal conditions have passed away. The principle, which has been patented, is described as follows:—In an ordinary four-cylinder engine, where all the driving is done on one axle, each pair of cylinders has its pistons arranged so that their motions are opposed, as is also that of the valves, one valve being worked through a rocking lever in order to reverse the direction. If, however, one cylinder of a pair has its valve arranged with inside steam admission, while the other has outside admission, the motion of the valves is synchronous instead of opposed. The advantages claimed for this arrangement (which is that applied to the engine referred to) are that is reduces the number of parts, gives perfect synchronism and, exactly equal port opening independently of any wear. In the other case, that of four-cylinder engines in which one cylinder of a pair is in advance of the other the two pistons driving separate axles the valves in the Dendy Marshall system are arranged tandem fashion on one spindle. Up to the present this form of the invention has not been tried, but the "Engineer" understands that there does not seem to be any objeciton to it. In fact, it would appear to be even more simple than in the case where all cylinders drive one axle. It may be remarked that a somewhat similar arrangement of valves has been used in Italy, but in that case the ports of one of the cylinders were crossed over, a plan that is generally held to be undesirable for several reasons.

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Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

Part of the defences of Paris against German Bomb-Dropping Raids: An Anti-Aircraft Battery.

SCIENTIFIC CONTROL OF FUEL CONSUMPTION.

In the chemical section of the British Indian Association Conference at Manchester, Dr. Bone, the president, as a technologist, insisted on the great national importance of a more adequate scientific control of fuel consumption and the utilisation of coal generally, with special reference to this terrible and ruinous European conflict.

As we were raising annually in the United Kingdom 287 million tons of coal, of which 189 million tons were consumed at home, more or less wastefully, it was surprising, he said, how little had been done to impress upon the Government and the public the importance of establishing some systematic control in all large industrial areas. No organised body of scientific men had ever thought it important or worth while to take active interest in the vastly greater subject of fuel economy and the proper utilisation of coal, upon which the dyeing industry depended for its raw material. There was little doubt in his mind that Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium and her subsequent seizure of that country and of a large tract of Northern France had more than a purely political or strategic significance. She doubtless wanted also to seize coalfieds lying just beyond her own borders which were capable of furnishing abundant supplies of coal which yielded the raw materials for the manufacture of high explosives.

But for German commercial acumen and enterprise during many years past our own by-product coking industry would not have attained even to its present respectable dimensions. Fuel economy and the proper utilisation of coal would become one of the most import national questions during the trying years that would follow hard upon this war. With an efficient and systematic public supervision of fuel we ought to be able to save many millions of pounds of our annual coal bill, and with improved appliances still more millions.

He feared that chemists were for the most part lamentably ignorant of the nature of coal, and had been content to leave the matter almost entirely to engineers. Recent advances had nearly all been in the direction of wider application of gaseous fuels, yet in how many of our university laboratories was even gas analysis taught? The final disappearance of the wasteful beehive coking was now only a matter of a few years, but the Government would be justified in fixing a time limit beyond which no beehive coke oven installation would be allowed to remain in operation. Gas plants, as managed and controlled by experienced chemists of broad training, yielded much better results than those controlled by men without such qualifications.

He doubted whether, even in this crisis, the measures which had been taken to advise and supervise the coke-oven industry were really adequate from the point of view of chemical control. He did not know that the experience and resources of our university departments which specialised on fuel technology were as fully utilised as they might have been in this connection. He could not imagine a similar state of things being permitted in Germany. In conclusion, he appealed to chemists and scientific men generally to take up this important matter effectively as a public duty at this crisis in the country's affairs.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT POWER SCHEME.

The Tasmanian Government have acquired the works initiated by the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Company (Limited), of Australia, and are harnessing the waters of the Great Lake in Tasmania. They have a small amount of power avavilable at once, and they hope to have 40,000 h.p. within eighteen months. This they hope to make available to the public at rates varying between £4 per horse-power per annum, for over 1,000 h.p. and under 2,000 h.p., and £2 per h.p. for 10,000 h.p. and over.

These figures are subject to reconstruction and special consideration, depending upon the number of employes engaged in the factory, to some extent on the nature of the industry, and also to the distance of the factory from the existing transmission lines or sub-stations.

The power available consists of three-phase alternating current, at approximately 80,000 volts (fifty cycles per second) for all loads exceeding 5,000 h.p. and 6,600 volts, or 11,000 volts for consumers near existing centres, or with consumptions of 5,000 h.p. or less.

STATIC ELECTRICITY ON RUNNING BELTS

That the unavoidable slight slip of all-running belts on their pulleys produces static charges of electricity in these two bodies has often been remarkd, and it has sometimes been suggested that this has been the cause of mysterious explosions in powder works. Interest, therefore, attaches to a simple device for removing this charge described by Mr. W. T. Estlick in the "Electrical Review and Western Electrician." This was used in a textile mill where cotton looms were running with rubber work, so that it was necessary to keep the room perfectly dry. These conditions caused the accumulation of large charges of electricity in the belts of the motors driving the looms, with the result that the belts attracted all the particles of lint floating about, eventually shaking them on to the yarn and making the work dirty. The bits of lint would also gather in the motor, and when this was blown out would settle on the work. On two occasions, also a squirrel-cage motor burnt out, apparently from no other cause than that of the charge of the motor discharging to the earth by sparking across on to the stator winding and puncturing the insulation. Copper strips connected to earth were then placed above and below the belt, brushing lightly against it; after this no more burning out occurred, and the collection of the particles of lint was also prevented.

BEET-ROOT CEMENT.

It is said that a cement of good quality is now being obtained by a firm in France from the scum of boiling beet in the sugar-making process. The scum contains carbonate of lime, and extraordinary as it may sound it is said that out of any given quantity of beet 5.7 per cent. of lime by weight is yielded by the scum. To the lime thus produced clay is added, and the mixture is then burnt in a rotary kiln and pulverised. The refuse of beet-sugar which would otherwise be thrown away, is thus utilised to good purpose.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" MACHINERY, ENGINEER ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST

(Continued from 1rd column.)

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline.

Lola is another villainous character. Balthazar, the gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

Continued from Saturday.

CHAPTER XXVII.

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"BUT it is not fair, Master, to blame us for our caution," said the Gypsy Balthazar.

"For your greed, you mean," snapped Raymond Owen. "At any time in three hours, while you drove them through the woods, you could have got rid of her. At any of a hundred places you could have ended it all."

The secretary and his strange ally were again met at the wood gate outside Castle Marvin. Balthazar apologetic but powerful in his knowledge of Owen's black schemes; Owen wrathful, but afraid to say too much, their argument was brief.

"We were too near the McCallan bungalow. To kill her there would have been to kill ourselves—perhaps to kill you in the end, Master,"

Balthazar's voice was the voice of a cringing servitor, but his subtle insinuation sunk deep into the mind of the secretary.

"I think you are only after the money," said Owen mildly.

"What are you after, Master?"

"I am trying to do away with a young woman, in order that I may devote a great estate to the service of humanity; in order that it may not be frittered away by a frivolous young man and woman."

Then you have decided to end the young gentleman also?"

"We shall never be rid of Pauline until we are rid of Harry."

"That is true," declared the gypsy. "He is aided by the devil. But I have a plan, Master."

"And a price?"

"What? We must live—to kill."

Owen shrugged impatiently. "What is it—another pleasant and expensive excursion to the Adirondacks for you and your friends?"

"No; it can be done within six miles of this spot. Will you come with me?"

"Where?"

"No further than Braithville, where Marvin has his factory."

"Do you think that you can walk into his office and shoot him down?"

"No Master. I will show you my plan, if you will go with me."

"Walk down the road then. I will pick you up with my machine. But be careful. This devil, as you call him, is suspicious. Don't stop me if any one is near."

"I will be watchful, Master."

Twenty minutes later, Owen, at the wheel of his own special car, stopped on the high road to offer a cheery "lift" to a plodding, dusky-skinned gypsy, who seemed exhausted from a long journey. The gypsy accepted the invitation with obsequious surprise, and on the little trip to Braithville he and his rich benefactor held intimate conversation.

"What is the place? I don't seem to remember it," said Owen.

"It is the wreck, Master, of the old Marvin factory—the one that was burned in 1895."

"But that is in the town."

"No, indeed. The town has grown away from it—around the new factories. The old building is half a mile from any road. No one goes near it."

"Good! But about the fire. I don't like that idea."

"The fire will be nothing," said Balthazar with a toss of his hands. "I will see that there is little damage. All that is necessary is to get him excited enough to be off his guard and near enough to the old building to seize him without being seen. Here we are now. Take that side road, Master. The trees will hide the car."

Owen swerved the machine into what looked more like a thicket than a road. It was overgrown with giant weeds and grasses, but the heavy wheels of the automobile crushed through the frail impediment. In three minutes they had wrecked fifteen years of nature's retrieval.

They drew up within sight of a brick ruin—a building that once had been the pride of Braithville when the first Marvin opened his first factory.

Now it lay, tomb-like, in its overgrowth of vines. Had one not known that the great new Marvin factory, born of this relic, lay only half a mile to the westward, one would have felt a sense of gloom in viewing this ruined mausoleum of industry.

With Balthazar leading, they pushed their way through weed and briar to the door of the dilapidated structure.

"You don't want to go inside, do you?" asked Owen nervously. "That chimney looks as if it would fall if a fly brushed it."

"I have been in—only yesterday. It is perfectly safe," said Balthazar. "The chimney is very interesting—to us."

"What do you mean?"

Without answering the gypsy moved through a crumbling doorway, strewn with fallen bricks, into a wide room that had once been the main workroom of the factory.

Owen followed hesitantly.

The room had no roof. Its covering had caved in years ago, and the feet of the invaders of its ruins now crunched on masses of fallen brick and board and glass. It would have been gloomy had not the afternoon sun shone gently down upon them amid the wreckage.

From the inner wall of the old workroom towered still the chimney that once had smoked and sparked prosperity over the new born town of Braithville—the town that had now deserted its parentage and moved unloyally away. The chimney was about twelve feet wide at its base and in spite of rents and holes in its brick sides, still towered forty feet above the ground. Balthazar led Owen toward the base of the chimney. He pointed meaningly to an orifice about two feet square in the side of it.

Owen looked through the hole and looked down.

"Where does it lead to?" he asked.

"To the old furnace pit below," answered Balthazar. Is it not a pleasant grave—and a safe one?" he added with a grim smile.

Even Owen shuddered.

The black pit into which he gazed was perhaps twelve by four feet in dimensions and about five feet below the ground level of the building. From it came the smell of the must of years Damp, fetid grime and mosses walled it. Owen drew back quickly

"Yes," he said, "there couldn't be a better place. But—we can't need to stay here any longer. Who is to do the work?"

"I have a friend of the name of Ravelli," answered Balthazar. "He was trained to lay bricks before he taught himself to lay—plans. He is a man of wisdom and of caution."

"Caution!" cried Owen. "It is always caution. I should like to see some deeds instead of delays, some risks, instead of reminiscences."

"Master, he will take any risks—but it will cost"——

"Again?"

"We are risking our lives to kill for you, Master."

"I will pay you as soon as he is caught—not before."

"That is reasonable. He will be easily captured.

"When?"

"This afternoon, if you think best."

"The sooner the better. Come back to the machine. This place is unwholesome."

"Do you not approve my plans, Master?"

"Where are the tools?"

"Ravelli will carry them with him."

"Who is this Ravelli?"

Balthazar leaned forward and whispered his answer.

"He is a safe man. He was an airman—what do you say?—An aviator for the Austrians; but he was dismissed."

"For what?"

"For nothing. Merely for telling an officer of the French the plans of a fortress."

—Even the dark face of Owen lightened with a smile. "So you are a humorist as well as a scholar, Balthazar?" he said.

The gypsy beamed blackly. "Shall I take you to see Ravelli?" he asked.

"Yes," said Owen.

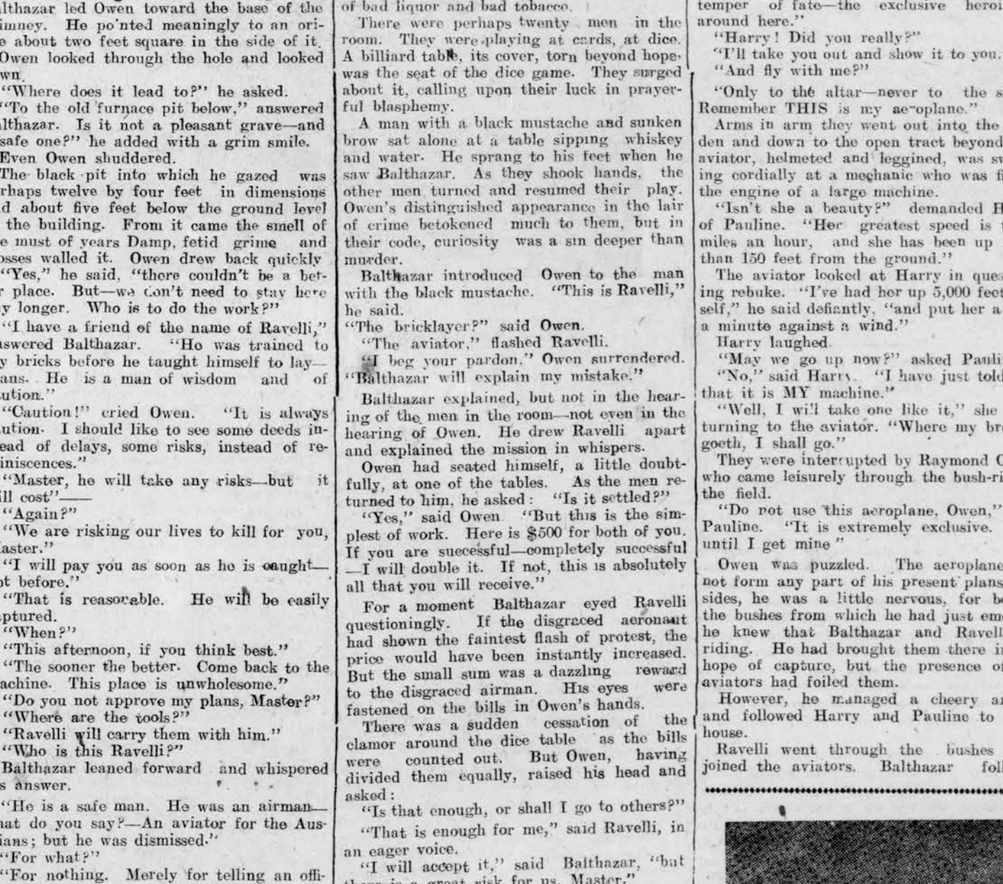
They went back to the car. They drove into the city. Swinging up Broadway, the machine swung softly into Sixteenth street and stopped.

Owen called to a policeman on the corner. "Can you let me leave my car here for about a half hour?" he asked.

The $10 bill gleaning golden from his opened purse settled the question. He and Balthazar walked to the east briskly.

At Second avenue Balthazar directed their course, up town for a block and then turned into Seventeenth street.

"It is here', he said, as he stopped before the commonplace, glass panelled door of a tenement. They walked up four flights of stairs and the gypsy rapped gently upon a door.



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players.
Pauline and Harry after having fallen into the hands of the plotters are lowered into the secret vault to die.

To Owen's surprise, when the door was opened, he found himself not in a secluded small apartment, but in a narrow passageway, which, from the light flashed through the briefly opened entrance, seemed to extend a hundred feet ahead of them.

The door was closed silently and they were in utter darkness. Owen did not see who opened or who closed the door. Balthazar drew an electric flashlight from his pocket and guided the way along the corridor. The sound of voices came to them distantly. Balthazar rapped at another portal, and they were admitted into an immense room—a room stiflingly hot, reeking with the scents of bad liquor and bad tobacco.

There were perhaps twenty men in the room. They were playing at cards, at dice. A billiard table, its cover, torn beyond hope, was the seat of the dice game. They surged about it, calling upon their luck in prayerful blasphemy.

A man with a black mustache and sunken brow sat alone at a table sipping whiskey and water. He sprang to his feet when he saw Balthazar. As they shook hands, the other men turned and resumed their play. Owen's distinguished appearance in the lair of crime betokened much to them, but in their code, curiosity was a sin deeper than murder.

Balthazar introduced Owen to the man with the black mustache. "This is Ravelli," he said.

"The bricklayer?" said Owen.

"The aviator," flashed Ravelli.

"I beg your pardon." Owen surrendered. "Balthazar will explain my mistake."

Balthazar explained, but not in the hearing of the men in the room—not even in the hearing of Owen. He drew Ravelli apart and explained the mission in whispers.

Owen had seated himself, a little doubtfully, at one of the tables. As the men returned to him, he asked: "Is it settled?"

"Yes," said Owen. "But this is the simplest of work. Here is $500 for both of you. If you are successful—completely successful—I will double it. If not, this is absolutely all that you will receive."

For a moment Balthazar eyed Ravelli questioningly. If the disgraced aeronaut had shown the faintest flash of protest, the price would have been instantly increased. But the small sum was a dazzling reward to the disgraced airman. His eyes were fastened on the bills in Owen's hands.

There was a sudden cessation of the clamor around the dice table as the bills were counted out. But Owen, having divided them equally, raised his head and asked:

"Is that enough, or shall I go to others?"

"That is enough for me," said Ravelli, in an eager voice.

"I will accept it," said Balthazar, "but there is a great risk for us, Master."

Owen's face fell into a sneering smile. "The risk, Balthazar," he said, "is probably mainly mine."

"It is agreed, Master."

Balthazar guided the secretary down the black hall and they parted at the door.

"Thus did we seek the old things;
Thus did we seek and hear,
Of wild deeds, unrepented,
In the haunts of the buccaneer;
Fashioning forth our music,
Where the palm trees lift and sway,
By the sands of old Port Royal,
Or beside Samana Bay."

"Isn't it beautiful? Isn't it splendid?" cried Pauline, running into the after-breakfast and somewhat unpoetic presence of Harry in the library, and reading as she ran.

"So I have to go into poetry as well as perils," said Harry, laying down his newspaper.

"You do," said Pauline. "It's just the wildest and most beautiful thing I ever read. It's called 'The Rover Bards.' Listen to this:

"Down through the wondrous islands,
In deathless Springtime clad—
Cuba, Hispaniola,
Jamaica and Trinidad"——

"Nice names," said Harry, "but I have taken up the adventure department of this family."

"You?"

"Yes, I bought an aeroplane yesterday. I couldn't see why you should be the only temper of fate—the exclusive heroine—around here."

"Harry! Did you really?"

"I'll take you out and show it to you."

"And fly with me?"

"Only to the altar—never to the skies Remember THIS is my aeroplane."

Arms in arm they went out into the garden and down to the open tract beyond. An aviator, helmeted and leggined, was swearing cordially at a mechanic who was fixing the engine of a large machine.

"Isn't she a beauty?" demanded Harry of Pauline. "Her greatest speed is three miles an hour, and she has been up more than 150 feet from the ground."

The aviator looked at Harry in questioning rebuke. "I've had her up 5,000 feet myself," he said defiantly, "and put her a mile a minute against a wind."

Harry laughed.

"May we go up now?" asked Pauline.

"No," said Harry. "I have just told you that it is MY machine."

"Well, I will take one like it," she said, turning to the aviator. "Where my brother goeth, I shall go."

They were interrupted by Raymond Owen, who came leisurely through the bush-rim of the field.

"Do not use this aeroplane, Owen," said Pauline. "It is extremely exclusive. Wait until I get mine."

Owen was puzzled. The aeroplane did not form any part of his present plans. Besides, he was a little nervous, for behind the bushes from which he had just emerged he knew that Balthazar and Ravelli lay riding. He had brought them there in the hope of capture, but the presence of the aviators had foiled them.

However, he managed a cheery answer and followed Harry and Pauline to the house.

Ravelli went through the bushes and joined the aviators. Balthazar followed him.

"That's a great machine—a wonder," said Ravelli.

"You bet it is," said the airman. "But who let you in."

"I used to run one myself," said the disgraced soldier, ignoring the inquiry and moving, as if fascinated, around the machine.

"Come along," commanded Balthazar. And reluctantly Ravelli followed him across the grounds to the wood gate and out into the road.

Harry and Pauline were in the library when the telephone bell rang, about three hours later. As Harry answered the call, his face suddenly blanched. He shot sharp hurried questions over the wire, and, snapping down the receiver, turned with a look of dismay to Pauline.

"What is it—what has happened?" she cried. It was seldom that Harry showed alarm.

"The factory at Braithville is on fire," he called back to her as he was running to the door.

She flew after him to the garage. "I'm coming, too," she cried.

He looked his protest, but there was no time for parley. He helped her to the seat of the racing machine, and they shot down the drive

Owen stood gazing after them with a look of almost pitying triumph. He was called back to the library by the renewed ringing of the telephone bell.

The voice of Balthazar sounded over the wire.

"Master, we have gone too far. The fire is spreading to the houses, and the wind sweeps it on. The firemen are helpless."

"What does that matter?" questioned Owen, coldly. "They are on their way to you. Do as we arranged to do."

"But the fire will wipe out the town, Master?"

"What is the town to me? Have your men got their firemen's clothing?"

"Yes, Master. Shall we help to save the factory?"

"Let it burn. If you do the work I paid you to do, I can spare a factory."

It was on a hilltop ten miles from burning Braithville that Harry and Pauline in their speeding car first saw the smoke-shroud with its lurid lining that marked a city's doom.

"It's the whole town going," said Harry in a choked voice.

Pauline shuddered and gazed, fascinated, at the far-flung battlements of flame. They sped on.

As they drew nearer the smell of hot-smoke reached them, and they could hear the roar of the wind-driven flames. On the hill descending to the town they could see house after house burst into flame; and, now, flocking like driven beasts along the road, came the fire refugees—men, women and children, carrying their small belongings, weeping, shouting and afraid.

At the verge of the town a company of firemen that had evidently hurried from a nearby village without apparatus, ran from a side road as Harry's car approached.

"Mr. Marvin," called one of the men, dashing to the side of the machine, "our Chief has asked if he can see you. There is a chance of saving part of the town by using dynamite."

Harry stopped the car and jumped out.

"You had better wait here," he said to Pauline.

"No; I'm coming with you," she declared.

"This way," said the man His companions followed, and he and Harry and Pauline moved up the side road.

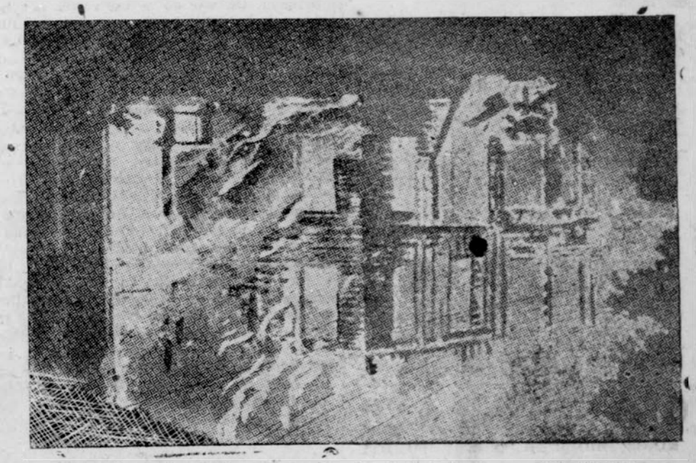
Another man in a fireman's uniform came running to meet them. As he reached Harry, he struck him a blow in the face, knocking him into the arms of his followers. Two men seized Pauline In the din of the fleeing people on the main road and the roar of the fire, their cries were unheeded.

"Gag them first," said Balthazar, taking off his fireman's helmet "Then back to the automobile."

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 23rd October, 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the famous Pathe Players.
Pauline and Harry are trapped by the Bandits in the Disguise of Firemen.



This is from the Motion Picture [illegible] by the famous Pathe Players
A detail of the great Fire Scene in which Pauline Fair described on this page.

LOST IN THE ARCTIC.

STEFANSSON'S WONDERFUL VOYAGE AND DISCOVERIES.

A thrilling account of his adventures during sixteen months' exploration in the Arctic regions is told by Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson in the "Daily Chronicle." The famous explorer, who set out in the spring of last year to explore the unknown lands between Canada and Alaska, tells of how, after a dangerous journey over the ice, he and his men wintered on Banks Island after ninety-six days on the drifting sea ice, and how in April this year a further journey was made to the north, in which important new land was discovered. He had not been heard of since April, 1914.

Writing from Herschel Island on August 22, Mr. Stefansson says:—

When in September 1913 the Karluk was lost the problem arose how the main purpose of the Canadian Arctic Expedition could be accomplished with the resources which remains.

The first task in the programme of the Karluk had been to sail north approximately along the meridian forming the boundary between Canada and Alaska until unsurmountable obstructions should be found in the form either of ice or new land, and then to establish a base on Banks Island for sledge exploration.

I therefore determined to attempt the Karluk's task by sledge alone. If the drift in the ice north of Alaska proved to be to the west we would go by sledge as far north as it seemed safe, and then return to our starting point or some other place on the mainland, going later north during the summer along Banks Island; but if we should find that the drift in the ice was either negligible or else to north or east, he would not return to the mainland but would proceed, if no new land were discovered, to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island.

To cover that event I gave definite instructions for the North Star to follow as soon as she could to Norway Island, where her commander was to decide, if he did not find us, whether she should winter there or proceed to Prince Patrick Island.

Owing to unavoidable delays it was not until March 22 that we finally left the outfitting camp at Martin Point, intending to proceed north approximately along the 143rd meridian.

CAPT. BERNARD NEARLY KILLED.

On starting we had on our sledges 25 dogs and seven men—Anderson, Bernard, Castel, Johansen, Storkersen, Wilkins, and myself.

On the second day out Captain Bernard suffered a fall from an ice pressure ridge by which his head was so seriously cut that the accident came near being fatal through loss of blood. It took a day to carry the captain ashore and another for the party who did so to return.

A blizzard on March 15 had shattered ice which for two months previously had lain strong and comparatively level north of this portion of coast. A spell of warm weather had followed, and the ice had, therefore, been cemented together by frost, and beyond a seven mile line from shore everything was a mass of small cakes of ice separated by intricate water channels, from a few yards to several hundred yards in width.

We had, with waterproof tarpaulins, designed to convert the sledges into boats. We had crossed with this craft lanes over a mile wide, when the wind blew the sea into white caps, but there was no use in attempting these tactics now, for the rigging of this craft took two hours, and the lanes were so numerous and the drift so rapid to east that we could have made no headway. There was nothing to do but to camp on the outer edge of land fast to the ice and wait for colder weather. By March 27 we were beginning to feel dubious over getting started. It must be either soon or never, for the sun was daily getting noticeably higher and warmer, and the summer was nearly upon us, when ice exploration becomes so difficult, and so dangerous for sledges as to be practically impossible.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

On that day I sent ashore Wilkins and Castel with a sledge carrying a kerosine tank that had sprung a leak to be repaired from our shore camp. The team should have made the round trip over a beaten trail in four, or at most six, hours. But within two hours a gale was blowing, and I have learned since that when they got ashore the force of wind was such that they were unable to walk against it and had to crawl.

Returning was impossible for them that evening, and when the gale lessened the next day we encamped on a cake of ice a mile or two in area, which had been driven 50 miles to the east, and was separated from the land-fast ice by several miles of water filled with ice fragments.

So we lost two of our best men, seven of our best dogs, our best sledge, and some equipment we needed badly. Half our fuel, intended originally for 60 days, was also gone.

Our party now consisted of Anderson, Crawford, Johansen, McConnell, Storkersen, and myself. Crawford and McConnell had joined the party when Captain Bernard was disabled.

WALKING ACROSS ICE CAKES.

The temperature still continued ranging from 28 degrees above zero to four below zero, Fahrenheit, and this was not enough to solidify ice, which was continually carried back and forth by wind. For three or four days we had little ice motion, however, and on those days we were able to cross from ice cake. Where their corners touched, some of these cakes were only the size of a city block or less; others were a mile or two across, but all were three to six feet thick, so travelling over them was not particularly dangerous.

By April 9 we were 50 miles from land, but had made little northing, for the currents had carried us parallel to the land, which here runs well south of east, a distance of nearly 70 miles.

As we needed dogs badly ashore for the scientific work being done there, and as two of our sledges were too fragile for rough ice and kept continually breaking, I decided to send three men back.

Accordingly on the evening of April 17 Crawford, Johansen and McConnell, with two teams, started for shore, which I have learned they reached without serious trouble.

The ice party now consisted of Andersen, Storkersen, and myself, with food for men and dogs for about 40 days. We had 360 cartridges for two rifles.

Two days after the supporting party left we had the most violent gale of the journey. Instead of separating into cakes with water lanes between, the ice this night pressed up into huge ridges.

In the morning a pressure ridge 20ft. high had formed 20ft. away from our tent of blocks so large that had one of them happened to topple over on to the tent it would have ended the chapter.

Early in the evening we had tried to stand on watch, but the man outside the tent could not keep his eyes open for the flying snow, nor could he shout loud enough to be heard by the others inside.

Although the noise of ice pressing into ridges can be heard miles away, we did not this night hear anything but the flapping of the tent and the whistle of the wind. This was the only time on the trip that we were ever in particular danger. After getting beyond 60 miles from shore we never had a strong wind.

The day after this gale, cold weather came at last, and we had ideal travelling for the remainder of April—light breezes, clear skies, and a temperature ranging about 20 deg. below zero. Water lanes, which had, in warm weather, been impassable for our boats, now became smooth boulevards, and instead of two miles a day we now frequently made over 20.

That we would probably meet continual ice drift to the East had already seemed likely. When the supporting party started for shore and I had accordingly sent with them letters emphasising the probability been not returning to the mainland, and repeating reinstructions for the North Star to follow us to the north-west of Banks Island, the easterly drift did really continue, and although we travelled each day from 10 deg. to 30 deg. west of true north our instrumental observations showed we were barely keeping a true north course. By April 27 we were near the intersection of 73rd parallel and 140th meridian.

LAND OF NO NIGHT.

During the preceding fortnight we had crossed scores of miles of thin ice, formed over what had been open water in the March gales. The daylight was now continuous throughout the 24 hours, and the sun becoming more aggressive, it would be but a week or two till all this thin ice would become uncrossable. With the strong currents to the west which prevail on the Alaskan coast in spring, it would have been unwise, under the circumstances, to try to return over the 240 miles or go south to the land.

Our work lay to the north, and safety lay there also. We should be travelling away from summer; besides, we had already arranged for going to Banks Island.

Accordingly, on April 27, I decided definitely not to attempt to return to Alaska, but to proceed to Banks Island or Prince Patrick Island. We eventually headed for Cape Alfred on the north-west corner of Banks Island.

ON HALF RATIONS.

Our kerosene gave out on May 5, and for ten days after we melted a little ice morning and evening for drinking water with five pounds of lard we had brought along. For the latter part of these ten days we were on half rations also. We saw occasional bear tracks, and from this we knew that there must be seals in the sea about us, but two reasons kept us from stopping to hunt seals We hoped we might meet a bear, which we could secure without delaying our progress landward, and we were so worried by the rapidly increasing and consequent deterioration of ice that we preferred empty stomachs to much delay.

By May 15 we were getting rabidly hungry; the dogs were not so fat as formerly; they had harder work than we to do on the same amount of food, though they ate our skin clothing, while we had malted milk and pemmican.

HUNTING FOR FOOD.

Wisdom now dictated a halt rather than hurry, and so we stopped for sealing. Two hours had been spent in watching for seals when one came to the surface some 300 yards away and we got him with a lucky brain shot.

It turned out to be 43 days before we eventually reached the Banks Island coast, but for the whole of that time we lived in abundance. For fuel we burned seal blubber, using the bones of seals and of bears for a wick, as it were, for blubber will not burn by itself in the manner of kerosene. During these 43 days we killed bears and about 40 seals, and consequently had to throw away several tons of meat.

On May 24, a little north of the 74th parallel, 45 miles from Banks Island, an easterly gale began. This wind varied in direction between south-east and north-east for 12 days, and in force from a light breeze to a moderate gale.

Immediately in front of us was a lead that varied on different days in width from half a mile to perhaps eight miles. This lead was either covered with white caps or with young ice, either of which conditions prevented crossing by raft in the direction we wanted to go. We began to fear we should have to spend the summer on the ice, which I feel sure we could have done safely, though perhaps not very comfortably.

BEARS WALK INTO THE CAMP.

We had accumulated some two tons of meat and blubber and four bear skins. Bears used to come right into camp undisturbed by the barking of dogs or shouting of men, which they may have classed with the crying of gulls, the only noise of any sort with which they were familiar.

During this period we drifted some 60 miles further away from Banks Island, which is less than might have been expected from the force of the wind.

In June we encountered a strong drift to the south, and in spite of fair progress, favoured by westerly and south-westerly winds that held broken pieces of ice tightly pressed against each other and against Banks Island, we made, in fact, a nearly south-east course.

Though we travelled north-esat we had therefore to give up any attempt to land on the north-west corner of Banks Island, the logical goal of such a journey as ours, and it was on northerly land some 30 miles south of Cape Alfred that we landed on the evening of June 26, 96 days out from Martin Point, Alaska.

Banks Island has not been visited by a white man, though whalers sight it often, since M'Clure abandoned his ship here in 1854. At that time musk oxen were abundant, but we saw none, and they may be extinct. The Eskimo inhabitants of the west coast seem to have been a few transients only.

HUNTING THE CARIBOU.

For a time we had to kill all the caribou we saw, but later we shot only bucks, for they gave most and fattest meat. Our cartridges had to be husbanded. As I had directed the North Star to come to Norway Island and to look for us,, we spent the summer in the vicinity drying meat fat and skins against the coming winter. We killed in all 49 caribou, over 30 of which were old bucks. Besides keeping us and six dogs this gave us many valuable skins and a ton of dried meat, and 500lb. of sweet. Towards the latter part of the summer ice conditions of the west coast of Banks Island were excellent for a shallow draught vessel. Heavy ice was aground from a mile to 20 miles off shore in 15 to 20 fathoms of water.

GIVEN UP FOR DEAD.

At Cape Kellett we found the Mary Sachs in winter quarters. Although the sea was absolutely clear of ice now there had been some ice about Cape Kellett when she arrived.

They seemed to have thought that if we were on Banks Island we would be at Cape Kellett anxiously and probably hungrily watching for a sail on the horizon, and when they found no sign of us they concluded we were dead. This in spite of the fact that the appointed rendezvous was a hundred miles further north. The men of the Mary Sachs are most of them new to the Arctic, and had been thoroughly discouraged.

Apparently, it was uniformly held by most whalers and others at Herchel Island last summer that we were all dead because we failed to come back from the journey from which I had said we would probably not try to come back.

The North Star, I learned, had made no effort to come to Banks Island as I had directed. It was too late for relaunching the Mary Sachs, which had been taken ashore, so I turned my attention at once to securing fresh meat for men and dogs. Six bears and 60 caribou were secured by the end of November, which was more meat than we needed, though we had nothing else for our 20 dogs.

During the absence of the sun, Nakusiak (an Eskimo) and myself made a 400-mile round trip to the south-east of Banks Island and Victoria Island to search for Eskimo, who usually winter there. But for some reason they seemed elsewhere this year. We hoped to secure dogs from them for ice work, but that hope failed.

Three of our 20 dogs have died, and many of the others are old, so we now have only two possible teams against four with which we began the journey over the ice a year ago.

The ice party last spring consisted of Storkerson, Anderson, and Thomson, all Norwegians, except myself. We left the base at Cape Kellett at the beginning of February, with nine others. On February 21, through the accidental spilling of fuel oil, I had to send a sledge from Cape Alfred back to Cape Kellett for more oil, and waited for them there until April 5. We finally left Cape Alfred much too late in the season on account of our too southerly base, 200 miles within the area explored last year, and proceeded in a direction between north and north-west.

On account of sore-footed dogs, thick fogs, soft snow among the pressure ice, and much open water, we had reached by April 26 only North Latitude 75 degrees from a point eight miles from shore.

Here the sea depth ranged from 300 to 400 metres. We travelled much on ice about five inches thick, and once would have lost one of our two sledges and the better dog team had the ice broken ten feet sooner than it did. The sledge went down after our last dog reached the strong ice on the far side of the lead, and we finally got the sledge and load through. One day we crossed a twenty-mile expanse of ice, none of it over eight inches thick, but safe so long as no wind or current moved or broke the ice into small pieces.

IMPROVISED RAFTS.

At north latitude 76deg. 20min., between May 1 and May 6, we drifted 11 miles south and 13 west, there was so much open water that we could make little progress, for it took us three hours to ferry across a 500 yards wide lead. We made the journey on rafts improvised, as usual, by passing tarpaulin under the sledges and lashing them.

Some 75 miles off shore, near 76deg. 40min. north we were forced to realise that we could hope for no great northering at so late a season on broken ice drifting rapidly south-west. We therefore tried to make the shore-fast ice off Patrick Island in that latitude, but were carried 50 miles south before we finally made land, about ten miles south of the land we had seen on June 1. Before this time our kerosene had given out and we were burning seal blubber. The caribou meat dried at Norway Island during the summer 1914 for dog feed was also finished. We men had still 20 days' rations, for we had lived partly on seals and bears.

NEW LAND SIGHTED.

On the morning of June 18, from a 40ft. high ice cake near the camp, we had just pitched, Storkerson sighted new land to the north-east. We landed next day on it at a point distant about 14 miles, near 78 deg. North and 17 deg. West.

The trend of the coast here was north-westerly, but thick weather prevented us seeing far. On account of the lateness of the season we followed the coast east for three days only. Thick weather prevented sextant observations except on one day, which gave 77 deg. 43 min. North and 115 deg. 43 min. West.

We actually saw only about 100 miles of coast-line running somewhat south of east from the landing place, but mountains were seen for at least 50 miles farther east, and at a height of 2,000ft.

Twenty miles inland still higher hills were seen in all directions, from north to east, at a distance estimated at over 50 miles. The land, therefore, is of considerable size. It is low where we first landed, but becomes higher and more rugged as one proceeds eastward, Caribou and other Arctic animals are abundant, except bears.

As summer was now coming on rapidly we turned towards home on June 22. Geese and other birds had arrived, and the rivers were breaking out. We discovered some small islands between Melville Island and the new land, took formal possession of those lands, and left a record of the discovery.

We followed the west coast of Melville Island south, crossed to the Bay of Mercy, and stayed there from July 14 to July 20.

NOT A DOG LOST.

We caught the sledge at M'Clure's wintering place, and travelled diagonally across Bank's Island to Kellett, arriving home on August 8 to find everything well. On this trip we had no accident more serious than the wetting of one sled load, and brought home in good flesh every dog we started with.

Besides the provisions we brought from home we used about 10,000lb. of meat and fat for food and fuel. The seals furnished most of this, but there were 17 caribou, four bears, and two musk oxen, the last in Melville Island. We had no great hardships at any time, and were never in imminent danger.

On August 11, the schooner Polar Bear (Captain Louis Lane) came into Kellett. He reported that the North Star was long overdue at Baillee Island, and that the expedition supplies had arrived at Herschell Island.

Fearing the non-arrival of the North Star, I chartered the Polar Bear to get supplies from Herschell Island, hoping to land them to form a more northern base for next year's work, either on Banks or Prince Patrick Island.

I plan to make a further journey next year into the Beaufort Sea and to explore further the new land already discovered.

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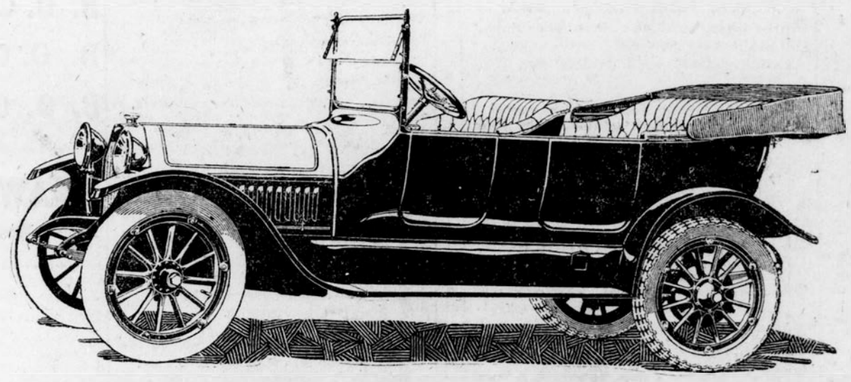

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